The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Recent Dashing Exploit of the Army of the Frontier.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

The Rebels Driven Across the Arkansas at Van Buren.

A SKETCH OF GEN. BLUNT.

Headquarters, St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Army of the Frontier, under Gens. Blunt and Herron, moved over the Boston Mountains on Saturday, and advanced without halting to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the Arkansas River, killed and wounded a few, and took three steamboats, some camp equipments, and one hundred prisoners. The march of forty-five miles, with arms and service, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the Valley, was a most gallant and arduous affair.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

WHO IS GEN. BLUNT?

Our correspondent at Fort Scott, Kansas, sends us the following account of this hero of the Southwest:

"Perhaps a word or two as to Gen. Blunt's personal, physical and mental characteristics, may not be uninteresting to your readers. As he will undoubtedly be better known hereafter, for his fighting qualities, many persons will like to know something o one even now noteworthy.

James G. Blunt is a native of Maine. In his youth and early manhood he followed the sea, and for some time was captain and owner of a vessel. Having received a liberal education, he soon commenced the study of medicine, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was for several years a successful practitioner. In Ohio he was identified in politics successively with the old Liberty Party, the Free-Soilers and Republicans. His brother-in-law, Dr. Gilpatrick, was among the first and most active Free-State settlers in Southern Kansas. Gen. Blunt naturally, by sympathy and circumstances, had his attention turned to our State, and emigrated hitherward in the Fall of '56, when he settled in Anderson County. From the first he was identified with the Anti-Slavery wing of the Free State Party. He was chosen delegate to several party Conventions, and elected in 1858 to a seat in the Constitutional Convention which met at Wyandot, and framed the instrument under which Kansas was admitted into the Union. In that body he was among its most active members, and distinguished himself by uncompromising radicalism and stubborn adherence to his own policy, even at the expense of being called "mulish." He is as blunt in debate as his telegrams show him to be in dealing with the rebels. During the last movements of Old John Brown in Kansas, when, during the Winter of 1858–59, he went into Missouri and brought out as prizes to freedom eleven slaves, it was at the house of Dr. Blunt that the old man, his men, and his freed ones were sheltered for several weeks, until it was judged best to move North with them. At the breaking out of the war, Dr. Blunt enlisted in the Third Regiment, (Col. James Montgomery,) and was elected its Lieutenant-Colonel. He was at the battle of Drywood, made a bold and dashing raid into the Indian Territory, after a guerrilla gang under the trader Mathews, (which sacked and burned the town of Humboldt,) killing the leader and twelve of the gang, and recapturing a large amount of stolen property. Col. Blunt was with Gen. Lane through the whole of his campaign in Missouri. In March last he was made Brigadier-General, and immediately afterward placed in command of the Department of Kansas. The appointment was not a popular one, for it was supposed to have been the work of our military Senator, to prevent the success of other and apparently more distinguished officers. So Gen. Blunt entered upon his duties with no strong prejudices in his favor, but some against him. He also had an augean stable to cleanse in the administrative detail. The Hunter-Lane imbroglio had left its effects in want of confidence and general disgust, which the pro-slavery intrigues and outrages of Denver and Sturgis only strengthened and complicated. It must be acknowledged that Gen. Blunt's administration was a complete success. The field operations which he directed in the Indian country, owing to the quarrels among officers, were to some extent a failure, the expedition having returned to Fort Scott. It numbered not more than 4,000 men, but in spite of all difficulties had succeeded in reaching the Arkansas River, two hundred miles, through a country to a considerable extent destitute of supplies. During its march it defeated and dispersed the entire rebel Indian force, Creek and Cherokee. Col. Drew, who with about 1,400 men had been forced into the Confederate service, came over to the Federal flag, and he and his men now compose the best organized and most valuable of our Indian regiments, under the able leadership of Col. Wm. A. Phillips some $50,000 was taken, a large quantity of horses, cattle, etc., and John Ross, President of the Cherokee Nation, with all the archives, captured. Since Gen. Blunt assumed command of his little army, his career is well known.

Gen. Blunt is now about forty-five years of age. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, and possesses a remarkably stalwart frame. Broad-shouldered, deep-chested, sturdy-limbed, his physique is that of an athlete. His head is large, with enormous perceptives, and deep-set eyes of hazel gray, overhung by pent-house brows. He reminds one of a mastiff, sturdy, wide-awake, surly when occasion seems to require, quick to bite, not over ready to bark, eager to fight when quarrels present themselves, and with a thorough pertinacity and stick-to-it when aroused. Gen. Blunt has a bushy head of dark brown hair, and a thick, full beard of the same color. His features express all I have before spoken of, with an added expression of inflexible will, mental acumen, ready common sense and sagacity. His bumpology would carry out this description emphatically. He has very large perceptives, large causality, constructiveness, comparison, sublimity, little reverence, large hope, very large firmness, self-esteem, secretiveness, concentrativeness, adhesiveness and amativeness. In speech, in manners, in dress, as well as in name, the Kansas commander is Blunt all over. He hits mentally as he would hit physically—a good hard blow from the shoulder; in fine, a man who believes in himself, his ideas, likes the good things of life, hates his enemies, loves his friends, and has brains enough to see and appreciate an opportunity, and ambition as well as patriotism enough to accept and succeed in the career opening before him.

He presents many traits like those of the sturdy old Prussian Blucher, whom his men and history have nicknamed "Marshal Forward." Minus the puritanical twang, Gen. Blunt has an antitype in Cromwell's General, Lambert, the butcher. The "boys" like the rude speech, dash, *vim* and courage of Blunt, and many a good story is retailed of him over the camp-fires. At the interview with Gens. Hindman, and Marmaduke, after the battle of Prairie Grove, Blunt was ready and brusque. Hindman asked for an armistice of 30 hours, which Blunt peremptorily refused, adding that he "would fight the whole rebel army with his Kansas regiments, in ten minutes, if he wanted." Gen. Hindman remarked that, if his army was whipped, he (Hindman,) was not, to which came the blunt reply, "Well, pull off your linen, then, and you will see a Major-General whipped in less than five minutes." Having succeeded, by falsehood, and obtained an armistice of 10 hours, the rebel then left in confusion, probably consoling himself that at least Blunt was a veritable specimen of the Northern mudsills.

NEW-MADRID REOCCUPIED.

Cairo, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

New-Madrid is to be reoccupied. The Thirty-eighth Iowa went there to-day. All is quiet at Columbus.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

From the Chicago Post, Dec. 27.

The "Mississippi Expedition," about which so much has been said and so little known, is already on the way, or perhaps by this time has arrived at its destination. Its commanding officer is not Gen. McClernand, but Gen. Sherman. We suspect that the object has been all along to keep the name of Gen. McClernand prominent as the organizer of this expedition at Cairo, for a strategic purpose, while the expedition was, in fact, getting ready at and moving from a different point.

The Mississippi expedition is of a much more formidable character than is generally supposed. Its organization embraces three grand divisions, of which Gen. A. J. Smith's is the right, Gen. Morgan L. Smith's the centre, and Gen. George W. Morgan's the left. The number of troops embraced in these corps we, of course, cannot state; but it may be relied upon that it will require a rebel force of not less than fifty or sixty thousand men to make anything like successful opposition.

The composition of this army is entirely Northwestern, our own State having therein no small representation. In Gen. M. L. Smith's Division are Barrett's, Wood's, Cooley's and Hart's Chicago batteries; the Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois infantry; the Sixth and Eighth Missouri infantry, etc. Illinois regiments are also found in each of the other divisions.

In addition to and independent of this expedition is an army, said to number sixty thousand men, at Helena, Arkansas, under Gen. Steele. That army, as we see by the recent order for transports, is also about to move, if it is not already in motion. What part in the grand drama of war in the Southwest this army is destined to perform will not long remain secret.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of the Guerrillas Under John Morgan, &c.

Louisville, Tuesday, Dec. 30—10:05 P. M.

Col. Harlan attacked Morgan at Rolling Fork, yesterday morning. The engagement lasted an hour and a half. Harlan killed and wounded a number of rebels, losing two killed and three wounded, Among the latter was Lieut. Pallis, of Southwick's Battery, since dead. The rebels retreated toward Bardstown, having lost several killed and wounded, and a Captain and six privates captured. Morgan spent lest night at Bardstown, and moved eastward on the Springfield turnpike. This morning scouts report that Basil Duke was seriously wounded at Rolling Fork.

A messenger reported to Harlan that our forces had an engagement at New Haven this morning, and repulsed the rebel there. Sheppardsville and Rolling Fork bridges are safe.

The trestle-work on Muldraugh's Hill is so seriously damaged that it will require a month for its restoration. Two small bridges, which can be easily restored, were burned by the rebels near Lebanon Junction.

The above comprises all the damage done by the rebels to bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its tributaries.

Lieut. John Speed, of Gen. Gilbert's Staff, was taken prisoner by the rebels near the trestle work. and robbed of his clothing, watch and purse.

ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

A BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Louisville, Tuesday, Dec. 30—10:05 P. M.

Gen. Rosecrans captured several cannon on his approach to Murfreesboro, and reports from below indicate an engagement progressing at that place.

To Consignees of California Gold,

No. 5 Bowling Green, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

By telegraphic dispatch, received this day, from Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, I am advised that a convoy for each of the homeward bound steamers of the California line has been promptly ordered, in accordance with the proposition which had been submitted to the Government by me; and I have no doubt that the security thus amply provided will be entirely satisfactory to parties immediately interested, and that it will meet with the approbation of the public generally.

C. VANDERBILT.

Naval.

THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE ROANOKE.

The work on this splendid ship is now rapidly drawing to a close, and in a few weeks she will be the bearer of the heaviest armament of any vessel in the world. Yesterday two more of her immense guns were brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the derrick. The entire six with which she is to be armed will weigh over 120 tons, without carriages. One solitary discharge of her broadside will throw 2,700 lbs. of iron, or more than the entire discharge of a broadside from an old-fashioned 80 gun line-of-battle ship. Nor are here attributes for offensive warware her only ones. The iron on her sides is in solid plates, the perforation of which seems utterly impossible. The proprietors of the Novelty Iron Works have finished their work in the best manner. Capt. S. C. Rowan, one of the most competent officers in the United States Navy, has been specially selected to command this great ship. The locality in which the *Roanoke* will be permanently stationed is not as yet definitely fixed. It is said she will have a fine band on board, and be moored off the Battery, where a United States man-of-war is badly wanted to represent our navy. Another rumor is that she will be the flagship of a fleet of harbor batteries devoted to the protection of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and that she will make short cruises to sea, but nothing is certain as yet about her future movements, save that New-York will be her headquarters.

Personal.

Brig.-Gen. Dwight and Staff leave the Brevoort House to-day, *en route* to Fortress Monroe. The General, after his arrival at the Fortress, will assume command of the troops remaining at that place belonging to the Banks Expedition.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars Regarding Stuart's Attack on Dumfries.

A Fight of Six Hours' Duration.

THE REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The Times' special correspondent with Gen. Sigel's Corps sends to-day some additional and interesting facts relative to the attack at Dumfries by Stuart.

On Saturday last Stuart crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with six thousand men and six pieces of artillery. He proceeded to Stafford Church, where he divided his force into three columns, each having two pieces of artillery, and thus formed marched upon Dumfries, where he arrived at about 11 o'clock A. M. Taking a position on the hills commanding the town, he commenced throwing shells, and succeeded in demolishing the building lately occupied by Gen. Sigel, and several other houses. The place was occupied by three regiments of infantry, four hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery of Gen. Slocum's Corps, and under the immediate command of Col. Canby. The fight lasted about six hours, when the rebels retired defeated. Our loss was four men killed and eight wounded; the rebels, so far as known, had ten men killed and sixteen wounded.

Thirty rebel soldiers were captured, and they captured twenty of our cavalry before reaching Dumfries, who were out patrolling. The Union troops acted in the most gallant manner.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Intelligence from Alexandria represents that Stuart's cavalry force, with artillery, were, yesterday, encamped twelve miles from that city, not far from Burke's Station, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Two rebel cavalrymen, wearing uniforms similar to our own, came into, and rode about Alexandria on Sunday. They did not remain long.

A telegram from headquarters Army of the Potomac says matters continue quiet on the Rappahannock.

LETTER FROM FAIRFAX STATION.

A Raid by Stuart—He Attempts to Capture the Army Depot at Fairfax Station, but Fails—Drives in the Pickets at Fairfax Court-house—He is Repulsed.

Fairfax Station, Va., Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

Yesterday morning the telegraph informed us that the rebel Gen. Stuart, with a large force of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, had made a demonstration at Dumfries, and we were not surprised, therefore, when the telegraph operator at Burke's Station last evening sent word over the wires that Stuart was within three miles of that point. It was easily surmised, that with so large a force at his heels, Stuart had some other object in view than the mere capturing and destroying property at ordinary posts, and the conclusion was inevitable that his special mission was to capture the large quantity of army supplies at this dépôt. Gen. Casey, whose troops occupy this department, was duly notified of the approach of Stuart, and he promptly had the necessary reinforcements sent to this place, and preparations were made elsewhere to give the enemy a warm reception. With his usual acuteness, Stuart first marched upon Burke's Station, where there were no troops, and capturing the operator, got possession of the telegraph-wire, and here he learned just what he most wanted to know, of all the preparations that had been made to receive him; and was therefore enabled to take the only route—through Vienna—which it was practicable, or rather safe, for him to take.

Gen. Stoughton, commanding the Vermont Brigade, occupied Fairfax Court-house. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. he received word from the operator at Burke's Station, that Stuart was within three miles of the place; that he should remain at his post as long as possible. This was the last heard of the operator. The notice of Stuart's approach was given by a Union woman residing in the vicinity. It seems that Stuart reached Burke's Station at about 6 o'clock, and having an operator with him, read all the orders that passed over the wires from Gen. Casey's headquarters, making arrangements for his reception. After remaining there an hour or more, and finding that it would be useless to attempt to capture the stores at this place, he marched directly for the Alexandria pike—striking it a few miles east of Fairfax Court-house. Here he sent forward two squadrons and drove the pickets nearly into Fairfax Court-house—to a point where Gen. Stoughton had posted in a piece of woods two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont Infantry and a battery. As the rebels approached yelling at the top of their voices, the Vermonters fired a volley that soon caused the cavalry to wheel about and make a rapid retreat. While executing this movement the Vermonters fired another volley of musketry. and several shells were thrown from the battery. It was now about 10 o'clock at night, which accounts for the small loss of the rebels. Two of their horses were killed, two men and two horses were captured, and it is believed that quite a number of the rebel cavalry must have been wounded, though so far as is known none were left behind, except the two mentioned as prisoners. After this repulse, Stuart took a cross road and passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock the same night. He took the precaution to cut all the telegraph wires so that it was impossible to communicate with the forces in front of Washington, and therefore, his route of retreat was unobstructed. Gen. Stoughton dispatched two orderlies with a view to have a cavalry force sent out from Hall's farm to intercept his march, but on the road near Vienna they came blunt upon the rebel cavalry, and they barely escaped capture by concealing themselves in the woods. Capt. Elliott, of the First Michigan Cavalry, also narrowly escaped being captured. On the road from Burke's Station to Fairfax Court-house, the rebel cavalry were just behind him. His horse became unmanageable and ran under a tree, a limb of which unhorsed the Captain. He escaped by concealing himself behind a log.

Stuart's force is estimated as high as 4,000 men, having had with him both Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade and Hampton's Legion, and two 6-pounder howitzers. Our troops at every point obeyed all orders promptly and with cheerfulness. Though Gen. Casey was not himself present in person, he was ably represented in the person of Capt. Smith, the Chief of his Staff, who rendered important assistance to Gen. Stoughton.

Gen. Wyndham, commanding a brigade of cavalry, started last night in pursuit of Stuart, to harass his rear, with what result is not known at the present time.

It is supposed that Stuart must have crossed the Rappahannock River near Sulphur Springs. But, for once, he was foiled in his mission.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

On Saturday last, Capt. Smith, Chief of Gen. Casey's Staff, with a small force, went on a reconnoissance on the Warrenton pike. He proceeded as far as Gainesville, and finding no trace of the enemy returned the same night.

LETTER FROM STAFFORD C. H.

Retributive Justice—Camp Rumors—Another Raid by Stuart.

Stafford Court-House, Va., Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Soon after Gen. Sigel took up his headquarters at this place, a widow named Morton, residing about one mile from the Court-house, was among the first to apply at headquarters to have her property protected. A guard was, as is usual, sent to her house—a large old-fashioned mansion—and all intruders were kept away. Mrs. Morton not only refused to let the guard occupy any portion of the house or out-buildings, but made them stand outdoors during all the late inclement weather, and sought every opportunity to insult them by taunts, calling them mean, lying Yankees, and in every way she could invent endeavored to make their situation an uncomfortable one. The officer of the guard bore up under the infliction, as she was a lady and one of the "F. F. V.'s," until human nature could stand it no longer, and he then reported the facts to headquarters. Provost-Marshal Brown at once took action in the matter, and took Mrs. Morton's house as an hospital, a building for that purpose being much needed. This irate shecesh is now occupying apartments in her house, and is chewing the cud of repentance for her follies.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

Several members of the Eighth New-York Regiment went outside of the lines a few days since and commenced foraging on the premises occupied by Capt. Huling, Commissary of Gen. Stahl's command, and not leaving when ordered, he directed his guard to fire upon them, which they promptly obeyed, wounding one man seriously and frightening several more severely. The friends of the intruders were, of course, quite indignant at the "outrage" committed, and some threats of personal violence were made, but thus far these threats have not been carried into effect. Capt. Huling promptly reported the facts to headquarters, and asked that the affair might be investigated; but it is believed the authorities are well satisfied with the course pursued by Capt. Huling, and therefore an official investigation will not be necessary.

CAMP RUMORS.

The camp is filled every day with rumors of all kinds—particularly of rebel raids upon the line between this point and Alexandria. If Madame Rumor could be believed, this corps has been destroyed in detail several times; but I imagine that if the enemy act upon such a belief, they will find themselves wofully mistaken. True, raids have been made within the lines of Gen. Slocum, north of this corps, but so far as known the loss of Government has thus far been very trifling.

The firing of several heavy gun to-day, has started the report of an attack upon Gen. Slocum's command, but aside from the firing there is nothing to confirm the rumor.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID

Since writing the above, information has been received that Stuart, with a force of at least 2,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, made a dash into Dumfries last night, and after a brisk skirmish, was compelled to retire. The place was occupied by a regiment of infantry and some cavalry, under the command of Col. Canby, belonging to the Corps of Gen. Slocum. The Union forces had three killed and several wounded. The rebels, so far as is known, had six men killed and a large number were wounded, but the latter were mostly carried off by their companions. A force of cavalry, under Col. Delesnola, was immediately sent out from this point, but did not succeed in overtaking Stuart's command.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Cannonading on the Right—The Occupation of the Troops—The Sick and Wounded, &c.

Centre Grand Division, Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862.

Some half-dozen reports of cannon were heard upon our right this morning. It is supposed the firing was in front of Gen. Sigel's line. The cause has not yet been communicated to the headquarters of this division. It may have originated in consequence of the rebels making their appearance at Catlett's Station, it having been reported that quite a force of their cavalry are hovering about that vicinity.

Since the return of the troops to the quarters they occupied before the late battle, they have been industriously engaged in building log huts and fireplaces, and making themselves generally comfortable. Some of the regiments have exhibited great skill in adorning their camps with a profuse display of pines and evergreens. Arches of that material have been constructed over the entrances, in the centre of which are suspended wreaths containing the number of the regiment and the State to which it belongs. The troops are in a good condition of health, and anxiously awaiting orders for future movements.

Nearly all of the sick and wounded have been sent to Washington. The tents used for hospital purposes, outside the regular headquarters, have been struck, and turned over, together with the cooking utensils and equipage, to the various Division Quartermasters. To-morrow, 155 patients from the Fifth Corps, will be taken to Aquia Creek, thence to Washington. Dr. R. O. Craig, Medical Director of the Corps, will accompany the train to the Creek and superintend the transfer of the patients to the boat.

Gen. Butterfield proceeded to Washington this morning for the purpose, it is stated, of testifying on Gen. Porter's Court-martial.

In Gen. Griffin's absence, the First Division, Fifth Corps, is commanded by Col. James Barnes, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

It is rumored that Col. Parker, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

Capt. R. C. Walker, who has faithfully and efficiently served as Commissary to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, for a long period, has lately received the appointment of Paymaster in the volunteer service.

WHIT.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 4643, 4689, 4739, 4743, 4749, 4753, 4755, 4759, 4761, 4763, 4767, 4769, 4773, 4777, 4779, 4789, 4793, 4797, 4801, 4809, 4811, 4813, [illegible], 4827, 4833, 4835, 4845, 4849, 4855. *Part II.*—Nos. 5132, 5134, 5138, 5140, 5142, 5144, 5146, 5152, 5154, 5156, 5158, 5162, 5164, 5166, 5168, 5170, 5174, 5176, 5178, 5182, 5184, 5186, 5188, 5190, 5194, 5196, 5198, 5200, 5204, 5208.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Continuation of Gen. Sigel's Testimony.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

The examination of Gen. Sigel was resumed:

In answer to a question by Gen. McDowell what there was in his order No. 10 which led witness to place his right on the railroad running from Warrenton Junction to Manassas, the witness stated that he did not have the order before him.

This answer not being satisfactory to the interrogator,

On referring to the record, at the suggestion of the Court. it was found that the question had already been answered, to the effect that witness had understood the order as he had acted.

The Divisions of Gens. Schurz and Schenck, he stated, in answer to a question, were bivouacked on the pike between Buckland Mills and Gainesville, on the evening of the 28th August, or the morning of the 28th.

The Division of Gen. Schurz was about a mile from Gainesville—probably nearer to Gainesville; the Division of Gen. Schenck was first about 2½ miles from Gainesville, and then received orders to form behind the left wing of Gen. Schurz, during the night.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell—Why did you delay the whole force on account of the pickets of Gen. Milroy.

A.—I did not delay the march. There may have been a delay for the reason that I wished to have Gen. Milroy at the head of my column, and his preparations may not have all been made. I have already stated why his preparations were made at the very last moment before moving. In relation to Gen. Milroy, I deem it my duty to State that his troops were under arms nearly the whole night, and were greatly in need of rest, as well as other troops.

Witness did not know that there was any special delay in the movements of his command on account of the position of his reserve artillery, any more than the usual time necessary for such movements. The ordinary march of troops on good roads, unobstructed by anything except the moving column, is about fifteen miles per day. On the 28th of August, his corps marched thirteen miles, and Gen. Milroy's Division, sixteen. This was in the presence of the enemy, where they had to keep a good lookout.

Witness did not know of his march from Buckland Mills to Gainesville on the morning of the 28th, having been obstructed by baggage waggons. He ordered some of Gen. Schenck's men to fall into the line of march, whom he found trying to cook coffee on the road before daylight.

In marching from Warrenton Junction to Buckland Mills on the 27th, he found the enemy at the latter place, who burned the bridge there and retired. His men were under arms there the balance of the day, they being informed that there were 10,000 of the enemy in front of them, and that 60,000 had marched to Manassas, which information he reported to Gen. McDowell.

On the 26th of August, and on the ensuing night, all his troops were at Warrenton, and were resting.

It is from Warrenton to Buckland Mills about nine or ten miles.

His corps arrived at Buckland Mills about four or five o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th.

The note (produced in Court by Gen. McDowell) dated Buckland Mills, Aug. 27, 11:40 A. M., was written by his Adjutant, when he (witness) had probably gone in advance with his Staff, to direct the movements of the corps.

Q.—By Gen. McDowell—State if these letters (producing three letters) were not sent by you from Buckland Mills on the 27th, and if you know of any other reports sent to Gen. McDowell on that day, except the note above mentioned, dated 11:40 A. M.

Letter No. 1 stated situation of affairs at Buckland Mills, and urged upon Gen. McDowell the policy of concentrating all available forces at that point, so as to press upon the enemy in strong force next morning.

Letters Nos. 2 and 3, about the same import.

Witness said he did not remember of any other letters having been sent by him to Gen. McDowell on that day.

Q.—State whether you received the two letters, copies of which are here produced, dated on the 27th of August, stating that in lieu of your own cavalry, Gen. McDowell sent you, on that day, three regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Bayard, to be kept until yours could be returned to you.

A.—I do not remember particularly about the letters, but admit that they were probably received. The cavalry were sent, at any rate, and arrived a little after dark.

Q.—Without asking for an opinion as to the nature or quality of the combination, did not Gen. McDowell's order, of 2:45 A. M., on the 28th of August, contemplate a combined movement of yours and Gen. McDowell's Corps.

A.—I do not know what the contemplation of the order was, but admit that it may have been such as stated, because I think it very natural that it should be.

Q.—Did not the order contemplate the combined movement should be made on the left of, or north of the Manassas Railroad?

A.—I could not understand fully from the order that my corps was to march on the left or north of the railroad. I understood, perhaps, that my right was to rest on the railroad, as near as practicable, in case of having to form in line of battle on the march.

Q.—Did not witness receive repeated instructions from Gen. McDowell, during the march—once while he was marching south of the railroad—that he should march with his right on the railroad?

A.—I do not remember having received such instructions.

Without concluding the examination of Gen. Sigel, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel was concluded. At its close an opportunity was afforded him to make an explanation of testimony there, but he desired time to consider, and would transmit them in writing to the Court.

Capt. Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's Staff, was examined concerning the remark Gen. McDowell is said to have made to him, whilst bearer of a message from Gen. Sigel to Gen. McDowell. He confirmed the testimony of his Chief. He was also lightly questioned about the movements of the enemy on the road from Gainesville to Manassas during this time.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

An advance copy of the Governor's Message is published this afternoon. After congratulating the Legislature and State upon the fact that at last a loyal General Assembly is convened, the Governor reviews the condition of the State since the outbreak of the rebellion, and says the number of volunteers from Missouri, after the casualties of war, and mustering out irregularly enlisted troops, is 27,500, which, with 10,500 State Militia, gives a total force of 38,000 in service for the war. The enrolled militia, numbering 52,000, gives the State the grand total of 90,000 men, the latter force furnishing a large body of men, armed and equipped for any emergency. The Governor treats of finance and the condition of railroads at length, and earnestly recommends the Legislature to adopt measures to restore the State credit and reduce the State debt, consistent with good faith toward holders of State bonds, complete the railroads yet unfinished, and rescue the interest of private stockholders. On the subject of Emancipation, the Governor says he has long been convinced that the material interests of Missouri would be advanced by substituting free for slave labor, and recommends a plan by which the children of slaves, from after the passage of the act, shall be free, but remain under the control of their owners until they have arrived at a certain age, the owners to be compensated for the diminished value of slave mothers, after thus rendered incapable of bearing slave children. During the discussion of the emancipation question, the Governor says the Legislature cannot constitutionally adopt a scheme by which the owners of slaves can be divided into classes, and the slaves of one class be emancipated without compensation, while compensation be provided for the other class.

News from Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The iron-clad *Montauk* arrived at Hampton Roads this forenoon.

The gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* arrived at Fortrese Monroe this forenoon.

The British frigate *Melpomene* left Hampton Roads to-day.

The *Monitor* and *Passaic* went down the Roads this afternoon.

Masonic Funeral.—The funeral of Mr. Alexander Driver, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, will take place at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon. The funeral will be attended by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a prominent and zealous member.

A YEAR OF WAR.

Diary of Military and Naval Events of 1862.

Victories and Defeats, Triumphs and Disasters, Successes and Reverses of the Army and Navy of the Union.

JANUARY.

1.—Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren, having been transferred to a British gunboat.... Battle between Fort Pickens and the rebel batteries....The Union prisoners transferred from Charleston to Columbia, S. C.

2.—Steamer *Ella Warley* ran the blockade into Charleston, S. C.

3.—Reconnoissance to Big Bethel, Va.

4.—Huntersville, Va., attacked by Union troops and the rebel stores there captured or destroyed.

5.—Slight skirmish near Port Royal, S. C.

7.—Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, released from Fort Warren....Gunboat reconnoissance to within two miles of Columbus, Ky.

8.—Rebels in Randolph County, Mo., routed.

10.—Expedition bound down the Mississippi left Cairo....Humphrey Marshall defeated near Prestonburgh, Ky.

11.—Gunboat action near Columbus, Ky.... Bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad burned by the rebels.

12.—Sloop-of-war *Pensacola* ran past the rebel batteries on the Potomac... Gen. Burnside's advance sailed from Fort Monroe....A nephew of Gen. Polk (rebel) captured, bearing dispatches.

13.—Resignation of Secretary Cameron.... Edwin M. Stanton was appointed Secretary of War.

14.—Gunboat reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of Columbus, Ky.

15.—Rebel schooner burned by the men on vessels blockading the Rappahannock.

16.—Reconnoissance from Lexington, Mo.

17.—Gen. Burnside's expedition arrived at Hatteras, N. C., after meeting with heavy gales.

18.—Death of Ex-President John Tyler, at Richmond, Va....Reconnoissance of the gunboat *Conestoga*, up the Tennessee River.

19.—BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KY., in which the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer was killed.... Rebel schooner *Lizzie Weston* captured.

20.—Order issued for the appointment of Commissioners to visit Richmond, to provide for the welfare of our troops imprisoned there....Rebel schooner *Wilder* captured, in Mobile Bay.

21.—Gen. McClernand's expedition returned to Cairo, from reconnoitering in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky.

23.—A second fleet of stone-laden vessels sunk in Charleston, S. C., harbor....Rebel steamer *Calhoun* captured off South-west Pass, mouth of the Mississippi.

24.—Two rebel vessels grounded, in attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi. They were burned.

26.—Anniversary of the secession of Louisiana. The day celebrated in New-Orleans....Reconnoissance toward Munfordsville, Ky.

27.—Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish appointed Commissioners to visit Richmond under the order of the 20th.

28.—Gunboat expedition to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski, below Savannah. Engagement between our boats and those of rebel Commodore Tatnall.

30.—The Monitor Launched.

31.—Secretary Seward ordered the release of the prisoners in Fort Lafayette who were taken on vessels which had violated the blockade.... The President was authorized by Congress to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the United States....Queen Victoria declared anew her intention to observe neutrality in the American war.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Skirmish near Bowling Green, Ky.

2.—Cavalry charge of the rebels on a small force of Union infantry in Morgan County, Tenn.

3.—The privateersmen who, up to this date, were confined in the city jails were released therefrom and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.... Rebel steamer *Nashville* sent from Southampton, Eng. The Union gunboat *Tuscarora*, starting in pursuit, was stopped by British frigate *Shannon*

4.—Brisk skirmish on the Potomac, near the Occoquan....Discussion in the rebel Virginia House of Delegates on the subject of enrolling free negroes.

5.—Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher took command of the Irish Brigade in McClellan's army. ....British schooner *Mars* captured off Florida.

6.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, taken by our Western Gunboat Fleet under command of Flag-Officer A. H. Foote. Gunboat expedition left Fort Henry.

7.—BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C. Harper's Ferry, Va., shelled by our batteries by order of Col. Geary, on account of the rebels firing on a boat under flag of truce....Romney, Va., occupied by our troops under Gen. Lander. ....Rebel picket guard surprised at Germantown, Va....Two rebel transports on the Tennessee River destroyed.

8.—Battle of Roanoke Island continued. The Island, with all its fortifications, captured,—3,000 stand of small arms, 3,000 prisoners, 6 forts and large quantities of military supplies taken by Gen. Burnside's force. Capt. O. Jennings Wise mortally wounded....Rebel boats, the *Sallie Wood* and *Muscle*, captured at Chickasaw, Miss.; also, three steamboats burned at Florence, Ala.

9.—Arrest of Gen. C. P. Stone. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

10.—The rebel squadron from Roanoke Island attacked and destroyed....Elizabeth City, N. C., surrendered....Martial law proclaimed in Kansas.

11.—Bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport's News, Va.

12.—Edenton, N. C., taken by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N....Retreat of rebel Gen. Price from Springfield, Mo.

13.—Springfield, Mo., occupied by the Union troops under Gen. Curtis—the rebel Gen. Price hastily evacuated the place in the morning.... Expedition for the destruction of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, N. C., accomplished the work.

14.—The Secretary of War ordered the release of all political prisoners, on condition of their taking an oath not to aid the rebellion....Amnesty granted to such by the President....Return of Messrs. Ames and Fish from Fort Monroe. The rebels refused to allow them within their lines for the object on which they went, but agreed to exchange all the prisoners, releasing 300 Union prisoners more than we released rebels, on condition of the release of the next 300 falling into our hands....Cavalry reconnoissance to Blooming Gap, Va.

15.—Bowling Green, Ky., evacuated by the rebels and occupied by Gen. Buell's army..... Engagement between rebel gunboats and our batteries near Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

16.—SURRENDER OF FORT DONELSON to Gen. Grant. We captured from 12,000 to 15,000 prisoners and large quantities of stores and artillery. Gens. Floyd and Pillow, (rebels), escaped. Gens. Buckner and Tilghman captured.

17.—Two rebel regiments, marching to reinforce Fort Donelson, captured... Battle at Sugar Creek, Arkansas.

18.—Proclamation of Gen. Burnside and Flag-Officer Goldsborough in North Carolina issued. ....Skirmish at Independence, Mo....Rebel Congress met at Richmond.

19.—Com. Foote took possession of Clarksville, Tenn.

20.—Winton, N. C., burned by Gen. Burnside's troops....Gunboat reconnoissance up the Occoquan Creek, Va.

21.—Execution of Capt. NATHANIEL P. GORDON, a slave-trader, at New-York....National troops defeated on the Rio Grande, New-Mexico.

22.—JEFF. DAVIS INAUGURATED AT RICHMOND, Va....Martial law proclaimed over West Tennessee....The day appointed by the President for a general movement of the land and naval forces.

23.—The rebels evacuated Nashville, Tenn....Gen. CURTIS captured Fayetteville, Ark., the rebels fleeing in confusion....Gallatin, Tenn., occupied by Gen. BUELL.

24.—Harper's Ferry occupied by Gen. BANKS' troops.

25.—NASHVILLE, TENN., OCCUPIED BY THE UNION ARMY....Order issued by the War Department forbidding the publication of war news not authorized by the Government. The telegraph lines taken possession of the Government.

26.—The Loan and Treasury Bill (legal tender) approved by the President.

27.—The rebels began to evacuate Columbus, Ky....The *Monitor* sailed from New-York.

28.—The steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Beaufort, N. C....Fast Day in the "Confederate" States....Skirmish at Sikeston, Mo....Charlestown, Va., occupied by the Union troops.

MARCH.

1.—JOHN MINOR BOTTS arrested in Richmond, Va., for treason to the Confederacy....Schooner *British Queen* captured endeavoring to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

2.—Death of Gen. F. W. LANDER....Gunboat engagement with rebel batteries at Pittsburgh, Tenn.

3.—COLUMBUS, KY, OCCUPIED BY OUR FORCES, the city having been deserted by the rebels....Martinsburgh, Va., occupied by Gen. BANKS' forces....Gen. POPE's forces engaged with the enemy near New-Madrid, Mo....Fernandina, Fla., surrendered to Com. DUPONT and Gen. WRIGHT, (Union.)

5.—Our pickets at Columbus, Ky., driven in....Bunker Hill, Va., occupied by Union forces....Rebel schooner *Wm. Mallory* captured....BEAUREGARD assumed command of the rebel army of the Mississippi.

6.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE sent to Congress....Smithfield, Va., occupied by our troops....Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., commenced.

7.—Battle of Pea Ridge continued. The rebels were under command of BEN McCULLOCH, and our troops of Gen. CURTIS....The rebels commenced their retreat from Centreville, Va.

8.—BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE ENDED, by the defeat and rout of the rebels....BEAUREGARD called on the planters to send their bells to dépôts, for conversion into cannon....The Army of the Potomac divided into five *Corps d'Armée*.

THE MERRIMAC, FROM NORFOLK, ATTACKED OUR FLEET IN HAMPTON ROADS. She sunk the *Cumberland*. The *Congress* surrendered and was burned. The *Minnesota* grounded. The *St. Lawrence* was engaged. The gunboats *Oregon* and *Zouave* were badly damaged.

9.—The Battle between the *Merrimac* and our Vessels continued. The *Monitor*, having arrived on the evening of the 8th, entered into the contest and fought the *Merrimac*, the two vessels touching each other part of the time. The *Merrimac* retired, the *Monitor* being undamaged. Lieut.-Commanding WORDEN, of the *Monitor* was injured.

Cockpit Point, Va., occupied by our troops....The rebel steamer *Geo. Page* burned by the rebels....Point Pleasant, Mo., taken by a brigade of Union troops.

10.—CENTREVILLE, Va., occupied by our forces....Gunboat *Whitehall* destroyed by fire in Hampton Roads....The last of the rebels left Manassas and our scouts approached the place.

11.—Our troops entered the works at Manassas Junction....Gen. McCLELLAN having taken the field with the Army of the Potomac, the President relieved him of the command of the other military Departments....Gen. HALLECK assigned to the command of the Department of the Mississippi....Gen. FREMONT placed in command of Mountain Department.

12.—JACKSONVILLE, Fla., occupied by our troops....Winchester, Va., reached by BANKS' forces...Forts in New York harbor garrisoned....Schooner *Fair Play* captured off South Carolina.

13.—JOS. HOLT and ROBT. DALE OWEN appointed to audit claims against the United States.

14.—BATTLE OF NEWBERN, N. C....The rebels evacuated New Madrid, Mo., leaving immense stores, &c., in our hands....Gen. McCLELLAN issued an address to his army....Reconnoissance to Cedar Run, Va.

15.—Naval expedition left Cairo for Hickman, Ky.

16.—Rebels defeated by Gen. GARFIELD in the Cumberland Mountains, East Tenn.

17.—Gunboat *Cimerone* launched.

18.—Ship *Emily St. Pierre* captured near Charleston S. C....Steamer *Nashville* escaped from Beaufort N. C....Rebel gunboat sunk near New Madrid by a masked battery....Gen. DIX assigned to the command of the "Middle" Department...Aquia Creek, Va., evacuated by the rebels.

20.—An expedition of engineers from Gen. POPE's army, having reached Commodore FOOTE above Island No. 10, started on its return and commenced cutting the famous canal for the passage of gunboats to New Madrid.

21—Gen. BUTLER arrived at Ship Island....Washington, N. C., occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE's troops....Departments of the Gulf and of the South constituted—Gen. BUTLER assigned to the former, and Gen. T. W. SHERMAN to the latter.

22.—Reconnoissance in force to Cumberland Gap.

23.—BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA.—Rebels defeated, with a loss of 869 killed, wounded and missing. Union loss 115 killed, 450 wounded....Surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, demanded by our forces, which being refused, the fort was invested.

24.—Engagement between the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* and a rebel masked battery near Eastport, Tenn.

27.—Schooner *Julia Warden* captured near Charleston, S. C.

28.—Shipping Point, Va., occupied by Union troops....Reconnoissance beyond Warrenton, Va....Battle 20 miles from Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

29.—"Middle" Department constituted....Charge through Middleburgh, Va., in pursuit of rebels fleeing from the place....Schooner *Lydia* and *Mary* captured,

31.—Gen. HUNTER assumed command of the Department of the South.

APRIL.

2.—Gen. BANKS' force proceeded from Strasburgh to Woodstock, Va., and were engaged with the enemy at the latter place.

2.—The President's Emancipation and Compensation resolutions passed the Senate....Thoroughfare Gap, Va., occupied by Gen. GEARY's Union army....Early in the morning, Col. ROBERTS spiked the guns of the upper rebel battery at Island No. 10....The pioneer steamer passed through the newly-constructed canal from above Island No. 10 to New-Madrid.

3.—Bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia passed the Senate....Apalachicola, Fla., surrendered to our seamen.

4.—Departments of the Shenandoah and of the Rappahannock constituted....The rebel floating battery at Island No. 10 again shelled....Our forces at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., attacked.

5.—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ARRIVED IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS AT YORKTOWN.—The rebels fired the first shot, after which the cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark....The gunboat *Carondelet* arrived at New Madrid, Missouri, having run the rebel batteries in a terrible thunder storm.

6.—BATTLE OF SHILOH, OR PITTSBURG LANDING, COMMENCED.—The rebels outnumbered us, and on this day succeeded in driving our troops back to the protection of the gunboats....Gunboat *Pittsburgh* ran the batteries at Island No. 10 under a terrific fire from the rebel batteries....The *Carondelet* engaged with rebel batteries all day....Gen. MITCHEL reached Shelbyville, Tennessee.

7.—SURRENDER OF ISLAND No. 10.—Gen. POPE having crossed his army to the Tennessee shore below the Island....Battle of Pittsburgh Landing continued....Our troops, reinforced, retook the camp and batteries captured by the rebels on the 6th, and captured a large number of prisoners. The enemy put to a full retreat, and Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON (rebel) killed....The rebels were commanded by POLK and BEAUREGARD.

9—Great rejoicing throughout the loyal States over the Union victories. Congratulatory orders issued by Secretaries STANTON and WELLES....Gen. HALLECK left St. Louis to assume command of his department in the field.

10.—Bombardment of Fort Pulaski commenced.

11.—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI CONTINUED—THE FORT SURRENDERED.....The District of Columbia Emancipation Bill passed by the House of Representatives....Huntsville, Ala., occupied by Gen. MITCHEL's forces....SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIMAC and her consorts in Hampton Roads. She captured three small vessels and then returned....Gen. HALLECK arrived at Pittsburgh Landing.

12.—Gen. HUNTER, at Fort Pulaski, declared free all slaves in the Fort and on Cockspur Island....Engagement at Monterey, Va....Expedition from Huntsville, Ala., seized the junction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad....Another expedition from Huntsville arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which they found in flames.

13.—Two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad destroyed by an expedition from Pittsburgh Landing.

14.—Bombardment of Fort Pillow commenced....Gunboat expedition from the Potomac flotilla up the Rappahannock. The batteries at Lowry's Point shelled out.

15.—Our gunboats shelled the neighborhood of Gloucester, Va., near Yorktown....The rebels cut the levee on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi near Fort Wright. Immense destruction of property in consequence... Ex-Secretary CAMERON arrested on charge of falsely imprisoning PIERCE BUTLER.

16.—THE PRESIDENT SIGNED THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA....M. MERCIER, French Minister, arrived in Richmond.....Troops left Ship Island for New-Orleans....Spirited engagement at Lee's Mills, near Yorktown.

17.—Mount Jackson and Newmarket, Va., occupied by BANKS' troops....A part of McDOWELL's force marched from Warrenton on Fredericksburgh....An expedition, under Gen. RENO, left Newbern, N. C., to attack a body of rebels near Elizabeth City.

18.—BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, BELOW NEW-ORLEANS, COMMENCED....Gen. RENO's expedition landed above Elizabeth City... The rebels at Yorktown repulsed in a night attack on our troops....Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, Va., occupied by our troops.

19.—BATTLE OF CAMDEN, (or South Mills,) N. C....Gen. BANKS' advance occupied Sparta, Va....Gen. MITCHEL at Iuka, Miss....Bombardment of Fort Wright continued.

21.—Ship *R. C. Files* captured at Mobile.

22.—Gen. BANKS' advance reached Harrisonburgh, Va....Bombardment of Fort Jackson continued....Rebel Congress at Richmond suddenly dispersed.

23.—Gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* chased the *Nashville* unsuccessfully.

24.—Destruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal, North Carolina, completed....Our fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New-Orleans....United States Steamer *Varuna* sunk, after a most gallant action.....Great destruction of property in New-Orleans, in anticipation of the approach of our forces....Rebels near Corinth attacked and driven back.

25.—ARRIVAL OF OUR SQUADRON OFF NEW-ORLEANS....Surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, after a bombardment of ten and a half hours by our fleet and batteries....Death of Gen. C. F. SMITH.

26.—Com. FARRAGUT demanded the surrender of New-Orleans. The Mayor replied that the city was at the mercy of our gunboats....Capture of a rebel outwork at Yorktown....Fort Macon occupied by our forces.

27.—AMERICAN FLAG RAISED OVER THE MINT IN NEW-ORLEANS....Severe skirmish near Newbern, N. C....Gen. BUTLER landed his troops above Fort St. Philip.

28.—Surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip....Rebel gunboats on the Warwick River shelled our encampments....Skirmish at Monterey, Tenn....Captured steamer *Ella Warley* arrived at Port Royal, S. C.

29.—Gen. MITCHEL routed the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala....Successful skirmish near Corinth....Rebel battery near Port Royal captured.

30.—Cannonading at Yorktown....The rebels cut the telegraph wire near Huntsville, Ala., and attacked one of our brigades.

MAY.

1.—Huntsville, Ala., in possession of Gen. MITCHEL....Great rise in the Mississippi....Rebel battery at White Point, North Edisto Island, captured....Schooner *Magnolia* captured.

2.—Rebel Gen. MORGAN captured some of our troops at Pulaski, Tenn....Gen. BUTLER took possession of the *True Delta* in New-Orleans.

3.—Rebels near Farmington, Miss., attacked. The position carried and two bridges destroyed.

4.—YORKTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS early in the morning, and our troops occupied the works....Brisk fight between our cavalry and artillery and the rebels, from Yorktown near Williamsburgh....Gen. McCLELLAN reported the capture of 71 heavy guns and large amount of ammunition, tents, &c....Gloucester taken....MORGAN's rebel cavalry attacked at Lebanon, Tenn....English steamer *Circassian* captured near Havana.

5.—BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH, VA. After a hard-fought battle, in which we came near being defeated, our forces were victorious, and the enemy abandoned their position in the night, leaving sick and wounded in our hands.

6.—Williamsburgh occupied by our troops....The *Merrimac* moving and the *Monitor* and other vessels prepared for action....The rebels burned their gunboats on the York River.

7.—BATTLE OF WEST POINT, VA.—Gen. FRANKLIN's division was engaged in a terrible conflict with the rebels under LEE, but succeeded in driving them back in the Chickahominy...The President visited Fort Monroe, the *Galena*, *Monitor* and *Minnesota*....The *Merrimac* appeared off Craney Island and returned to Norfolk....Gen. MILROY, in the Mountain Department, fell back after some skirmishing.

8.—The iron clad *Galena* and gunboats *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* started up James River....*Monitor*, *Naugatuck* and several gunboats left for Sewell's Point which place they attacked....*Merrimac* appeared but refused to fight.

9.—Gen. McCLELLAN effected a junction with FRANKLIN's Corps at West Point....*Monitor* fired on the batteries at Sewell's Point....Battle at Farmington, near Corinth, Miss. The rebels attacked our position, and though our forces were at first compelled to fall back, the fight resulted in a victory for our arms....Gen. HUNTER issued his order declaring free the slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina....Evacuation of Pensacola by the rebels completed....Engagement at Slater's Mills, Va....Gunboat fight at Fort Darling, on the James River.

10.—SURRENDER OF NORFOLK....Gosport Navy-yard burned by the rebels....Victory on the Mississippi, near Fort Pillow, in a gunboat engagement between eight rebel iron-clads and six Union boats. Two of the rebel gunboats blown up and one sunk....Craney Island abandoned by the rebels....Gen. BUTLER seized $800,000 in the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, New-Orleans.

11.—THE REBELS SET FIRE TO THE MERRIMAC. She blew up at 5 A. M....*Monitor* and other gunboats proceeded toward Norfolk.

12.—Great destruction of tobacco on the Elizabeth River....Rebel steamer *Gov. Morton* captured.

13.—McCLELLAN's advance guard at White House, Va.; Gen. McCLELLAN's Headquarters at Cumberland, near which was skirmishing with the enemy.

15.—Dash of mounted guerrillas on our railroad guard beyond Front Royal, Va.

16.—United States transport *Oriental* wrecked near Cape Hatteras.

17.—The rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. The rebels burned the bridge, and obstructed the march of our troops.

19.—The rebels attacked, killed and took prisoners a party of our men on the James River, landing under flag of truce....The President, by proclamation, repudiated the order of Gen. HUNTER liberating the slaves in his department.

20.—Gen. McCLELLAN's advance reached New Bridge, 8 miles from Richmond....Advance of all his army.

23.—TERRIFIC FIGHTING BETWEEN GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE UNDER COL. KENLEY AND THE REBELS AT FRONT ROYAL, VA....A portion of Gen. McCLELLAN's army crossed the Chickahominy....McCLELLAN's army engaged in three skirmishes; the rebels driven from Mechanicsville....The rebels defeated at Lewisburgh, Va., in the Mountain Department.

24.—Gen. BANKS' column retreated from Strasburgh to Winchester, Va., fighting the rebels gallantly.

25.—Gen. BANKS retreated from Winchester to Martinsburgh, Va., fighting as he went. Our troops were attacked early in the morning, and fought during most of the day. Our baggage trains reached the Potomac.

26.—THE CAPITAL SUPPOSED TO BE IN DANGER....Hanover Courthouse, Va., captured by Gen. McCLELLAN. The rebels completely routed....Gov. MORGAN ordered the Seventh Regiment to Washington. Other regiments to follow.

27.—President LINCOLN sent to Congress a message relative to Secretary CAMERON's transactions....Steamer *Patras* captured.

28.—RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM CORINTH, MISS., COMMENCED....An expedition under Col. ELLIOTT, sent from Camp near Corinth to the Nashville and Ohio Railroad, was successful.

29.—Evacuation of Corinth, by the rebels completed in the night....Bridge 500 feet long across South Anna Creek, Va., burned by our cavalry, who also captured Ashland, Va.

30.—Front Royal occupied by our troops.

31.—BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, before Richmond, commenced. The result of the day's fighting was unfavorable.

JUNE.

1.—The battle of Fair Oaks continued. This day's fight was very severe, and we regained our position of the day before. The Union loss in two days' battles was, in killed, wounded and missing, 5,739...The rebels driven out of Strasburgh, Va., and the town occupied by FREMONT's army.

3.—Landing of Union troops on James Island, S. C.

4.—Gen. POPE 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy....Skirmish on James Island, S. C....The rebels burned their works near Fort Pillow.

5.—Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond....Fort Pillow evacuated after a siege of 52 days.

6.—Memphis, Tenn., occupied by the Union army....Great gunboat battle opposite Memphis; 7 of the enemy's gunboats and rams destroyed....Gen. FREMONT attacked the rebel rear guard near Harrisonburgh, Va.

7.—Battle at Union Church near Harrisonburgh, Va. The rebels routed....Rebel batteries at Chattanooga silenced....WM. B. MUMFORD executed for tearing down the American flag from the mint at New-Orleans.

8.—Battle of Cross Keys, Va. FREMONT's army engaged.

9.—Battle of Port Republic, Va., between SHIELDS' and JACKSON's forces.

10.—Skirmish near James Island.

13.—Our pickets driven in from Old Church before Richmond....The railroad behind McCLELLAN's army, four miles from White House, cut by the rebel cavalry.

15.—Gen. WOOL visited Harper's Ferry.

16.—Battle of James Island, S. C.; our forces repulsed.

17.—Battle between our gunboats and rebel batteries at St. Charles, Ark., on the White River.

18.—Cumberland Gap occupied by Union Gen. MORGAN's force.

20.—Commodore PORTER arrived off Vicksburgh with ten mortar-boats....Free Territory act signed by the President....Holly Springs occupied by our forces.

21.—Death of Col. ELLET, of the Mississippi ram fleet.

24.—EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE LANDING by McCLELLAN commenced. Gen. HOOKER's Division attacked by the rebels, who were repulsed at the point of the bayonet....President LINCOLN at West Point, N. Y.

25.—SEVERE AND SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND. Reconnoitering expedition left Newbern, N. C....Gen. BUTLER ordered the seizure of the property of the traitor TWIGGS.

26.—TERRIFIC FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND, the rebels having attacked our right wing when engaged in changing base from the Pamunkey to the James Rivers....The rebels destroyed their gunboats the Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston, on the Yazoo River....Gen. POPE assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia.

27.—BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL, near Richmond. Stonewall JACKSON and EWELL attempted to turn our right flank and were repulsed. The entire right wing of our army crossed the Chickahominy in the night in perfect order....Shelling of Vicksburgh....Gen. FREMONT relieved of the command of the Mountain Department.

28.—BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND CONTINUED....Evacuation of White House Landing completed.

29.—BATTLE FOUGHT 1½ MILES FROM SAVAGE'S STATION, near Richmond. At dark the rebels were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position....The crew of the steamer *Kanawha* cut out the English steamer *Ann* from under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile.

30.—BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY CROSS ROADS, or White Oak Swamp, near Richmond. The rebels still held at bay....Loss very heavy on both sides.

JULY.

1.—BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, before Richmond. Our troops were more successful this day than on those preceding, having been victorious in every action....Brilliant cavalry engagement near Boonsville, Miss. The rebels attacked our forces, but were repulsed after seven hours' hard fighting....The President announced his decision to call for 300,000 more volunteers....Tax Bill approved.

2.—Gov. MORGAN appealed to the people of New-York to volunteer.

4.—Gen. McCLELLAN issued a congratulatory address to his army, in which he declared that it should enter Richmond.

5.—Vigorous bombardment of Vicksburgh.

7.—Gen. CURTIS' advance in Arkansas attacked by the rebels, near Bayou Cache. The rebels repulsed and put to flight....Gen. BURNSIDE's flagboat arrived at Fort Monroe.

8.—President LINCOLN and Gen. BURNSIDE arrived at Fort Monroe. The President proceeded up the James River....An expedition up the Roanoke River started from Plymouth, N. C.

10.—BURNSIDE's force encamped at Newport's News.

11.—Gen. HALLECK assigned by the President to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief.

12.—Gen. ALBERT PIKE resigned his command in the rebel army....Gen. CURTIS' command arrived at Helena, Ark.

14.—Gen. POPE assumed command of the Army of Virginia, and issued his famous order, discarding the idea of maintaining lines of retreat and bases of support....Battle at Fayetteville, Ark.

15.—Gen. STEVENS' division from South Carolina arrived in Hampton Roads to reinforce McCLELLAN....Rebel iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas* run past our vessels and succeeded in reaching the rebel batteries at Vicksburgh, before reaching which she had a desperate fight with the Union iron-clad *Carondelet*.

17.—Congress adjourned....CYNTHIANA, KY., taken by the rebels.

18.—Death of the rebel Gen. D. E. TWIGGS.

19.—Gen. BUTLER issued an order emancipating certain negroes.

20—The expedition from Fredericksburgh made a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad at Beaver Dam Creek; the railroad and telegraph lines for several miles were destroyed.

22.—The President issued an order for the seizure of supplies needed by our armies; directing that negroes should be employed as laborers, giving them wages for their labor....The President ordered that foreigners should not be required by military commanders to take the oath of allegiance.

23.—Gen. POPE ordered the arrest of all disloyal male citizens in the lines of his army....A cavalry expedition from Fredericksburgh met and defeated two bodies of rebel cavalry.

24.—Gen. HALLECK left Washington for Fortress Monroe....British steamer *Tubal Cain* captured.

25.—Steamor *Cuba* ran the blockade into Mobile....President issued a proclamation warning rebels of the provisions of the Confiscation act.

27.—British steamer Memphis ran out of Charleston....Reconnoissance in force in direction of Kinston, N. C.....Gen. POPE left Washington for his army.

30.—A part of Com. PORTER's mortar fleet arrived in Hampton Roads.

AUGUST.

1.—Severe fight at Newark, Mo....Retaliatory order issued by the rebel Government. Gen. POPE and his officers declared not to be entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war.

2.—Reconnoitering column from POPE's army crossed the Rapidan and took Orange Court-house, Va....Railroad and telegraph lines between Orange Court-house and Gordonsville destroyed....Brush with the rebels at Ozark, Mo.

3.—Reconnoitering party from the Army of the Potomac advanced to within 14 miles of Petersburgh, Va....Steamer *Columbia* captured with a valuable cargo.

4.—A DRAFT FOR 300,000 MEN FOR NINE MONTHS ORDERED.

5.—BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE....Malvern Hill occupied by our troops after a fight of 1½ hours. our gunboats shelled a rebel encampment beyond Malvern Hill....Gen. ROBERT McCOOK, assassinated by the rebels, near Salem, Tenn.

6.—REBEL RAM ARKANSAS BLOWN UP....3000 prisoners exchanged....Gen. HOOKER retired in the night from Malvern Hill....Death of Gen. ROBERT McCOOK.

7.—Guerrilla fight near Kirksville, Mo.—the rebels defeated....English steamer *Ladona* captured....The rebels crossed the Rapidan and advanced toward Culpepper Court-house and Madison Court-house, Va.

8.—POPE's advance fell slowly back, our forces concentrating at Culpepper Court-house.

9.—BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN....Guerrilas at Stockton, Mo., defeated....Regulations for the enrollment and draft issued.

10.—Slight skirmishing at Cedar Mountain, Va....The enemy fell back two miles from our front.

11.—The enemy sent a flag of truce to Culpepper Court-house, asking permission to bury their dead of the battle of Cedar Mountain....The day spent in burying the dead....Independence, Mo., captured by the rebels....Guerrilla fight near Wtlliamsport, Tenn.

12.—Reconnoissance in force from POPE's army in the neighborhood of Slaughter Mountain.

13.—Collision between the steamers *Peabody* and *West Point* on the Potomac; about 80 lives of convalescent soldiers lost.

14.—Gen. BURNSIDE's *corps d'armée* arrived at Fredericksburgh....The draft ordered to take place Sept. 1.

16.—UNION TROOPS EVACUATED HARRISON'S LANDING, Va. The rebels made a feint of an attempt to cross the Rapidan but were driven back....Fight in Charlton County, Mo....Gen. McCLELLAN's advance arrived at Williamsburgh.

17.—Gen. McCLELLAN's advance from Harrison's Landing reached Hampton.

18.—The rear guard of McCLELLAN's army crossed the Chickahominy on its way toward Fort Monroe....Gen. POPE's retreat commenced....The rebel Congress met.

20.—The Sioux Indians attacked Fort Ridgely, Minn., and were repulsed....The rebels drove in our pickets between Culpepper Court-house and the Rappahannock.

21.—Two rebel regiments crossed the Rappahannock in face of Gen. SIGEL's batteries, which opened on them, killing many and driving the rest back in confusion.

22.—STUART's Cavalry attacked a train of sick and wounded at Catlett's Station, Va.....Reception of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York.

23.—Early in the morning our artillery all along the line opened on the enemy from this side of the Rappahannock. For several hours a terrific artillery duel was kept up. Rappahannock Bridge blown up.

25.—Sharp skirmish at Waterloo Bridge, Va...."Stonewall" JACKSON left the rebel army with his force, and took the direction of Manassas, which he approached through Thoroughfare Gap....The rebels were repulsed in an attack on Fort Donelson.

26.—The rebel cavalry reached Manassas, having marched sixty-two miles in less than two days. From Manassas they advanced nearly to within cannon-shot of Washington.

28.—Gen. POPE found Manassas Junction evacuated by the rebels....McDOWELL's column reached the rebels near Haymarket, and after a prolonged fight drove the entire force of JACKSON back....City Point, Va., entirely demolished by the Union gunboats.

29.—BATTLE AT GROVETON, NEAR BULL RUN. The Corps of Gen. SIGEL engaged. The battle of this day ended in a victory for our arms, and at night our army rested near its dead and wounded. The engagement was furious, and the rebels were everywhere repulsed. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER killed....Return of the Seventh Regiment to New-York.

30.—SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Though our position was maintained during the day, Gen. POPE ordered, in the night, a genetal retreat. Our army fell back toward Centreville....Severe battle near Richmond, Ky. Our forces were outnumbered and fell back to Lexington....Fight at Bolivar, Tenn. Enemy repulsed.

SFPTEMBER.

1.—Gens. KEARNY and I. S. STEVENS killed in a severe engagement near Chantilly, two miles from Fairfax Court-house, Va....Fredericksburgh evacuated by Gen. BURNSIDE's army....Lexington, Ky., evacuated by our troops, who fell back on Covington. Great excitement in Louisville in anticipation of an attack....Battle of Button's Lane, Tenn. The rebels, estimated to be 5,000 strong, were opposed to a Union force of only 800, under Col. DENNIS. After a fight of four hours, the rebels left Col. DENNIS in possession of the field.

2.—Gen. McCLELLAN assigned to the command of the fortifications of Washington and of the troops for the defence of the Capital....Business entirely suspended at Cincinnati and martial law proclaimed....Considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and Washington; the rebels being held in check by Gens. HOOKER and FITZ JOHN PORTER....Engagemenr at Plymouth, N. C., in which the rebels were thoroughly routed.

3.—Gen. WHITE entered Harper's Ferry with his force from Winchester, Va.

4.—The rebel steamer *Oreto* ran the blockade into Mobile Bay, escaping the steamer *Oneida* in pursuit.

5.—REBELS CROSSED THE POTOMAC INTO MARYLAND, near Point of Rocks, in the night, and marched to White Oak Springs, Md. Col. THOS. H. FORD took command of the forces on Maryland Heights. Forces were stationed at Solomon's Gap and Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry.

6.—The rebels in Maryland. A force under Gen. HILL occupied Frederick City. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON was made rebel Provost-Marshal....Battle at Washington, N. C. Our troops captured four guns and many prisoners....The pirate *Alabama* captured and destroyed the whaler *Ocmulgee*.

7.—Gen McCLELLAN left Washington, under orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, most of his force having preceded him. He established his headquarters at Rockville, Md.....Schooner *Starlight* captured by the *Alabama*, near Flores....Bowling Green, Ky., occupied by our advance force under Gen. NEGLEY....Gen. POPE relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and assigned to that of the Northwest.

8. Gen. McCLELLAN passed through Rockville. His main army followed him, his advance having preceded him some days.....Fight at Poolesville, Md.....Gen. LEE issued his celebrated proclamation to the people of Maryland.....Gen. ROUSSEAU crossed the Cumberland River, moving North.....Restrictions on travel rescinded, and arrests for disloyalty, &c., forbidden, except by direction of the Judge-Advocate at Washington.

9.—Rebel cavalry attacked our force stationed at Williamsburgh, Va. We succeeded in holding the place....Evacuation of Fredericksburgh by the rebels commenced....The pirate *Alabama* captured the bark *Ocean Rover* and the schooner *Weather Gauge*, which, seeing the *Ocean Rover* in flames, had come to her assistance. She also captured and burned the bark *Alert*.

10.—Gov. CURTIN issued an order calling on all able-bodied men in Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defense of the State....Cavalry reconnoissance in the direction of Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md....Large force of rebels at Newmarket, eight miles from Frederick, Md....Great excitement in Cincinnati; 3,000 laborers ordered to the trenches. The rebels, 16,000 strong, believed to be approaching the city....Attack by a rebel column on our troops near Gauley, Western Virginia....Stringent order against straggling issued...Skirmish near Covington, Ky.

11.—Union troops occupied Newmarket, Md....Hagerstown occupied by the rebel troops, who capture a large quantity of flour and commence to tear up the railroad track....Gen. PLEASANTON's Cavalry crossed the Monocacy near the Potomac, and found no enemy in force....Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Md., occupied by our forces....Rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster.....Gen. BUELL's army hastening to the support of Nashville. The city being fortified....Bloomfield, Mo., captured by the rebels....Skirmishing along the entire line of the West Licking River....Maysville, Ky., taken by the rebel MORGAN....Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphed from Rockville, Md., to Gen. HALLECK to have Col. MILES (at Harper's Ferry) join him at once. Our forces stationed at Solomon's Gap, near Harper's Ferry, were driven in by the enemy. Col. FORD called on Col. MILES for reinforcements.

12. Gen. HOOKER's forces arrived in Frederick, Md. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the inhabitants of the city....Gen. WHITE returned to Harper's Ferry, where he remained till the surrender without taking command. Reinforcements sent to Col. FORD. Skirmishing commenced at Maryland Heights....Reconnoissances in force from Cincinnati found that the enemy had fallen back....Desperate fight on Elk River, Western Virginia.

13.—Gen. McCLELLAN reached Frederick....Further reinforcements sent to Col. FORD. The enemy made an attack on the crest of the hill (Maryland Heights.) Our troops retired to the breastworks. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment N. Y. V. fled in confusion at the second attack. Col. MILES ordered Col. FORD to spike his guns and throw the heavy ones down the mountain in case he should be compelled to evacuate Maryland Heights. Gen. McCLELLAN established his headquarters at Frederick City in the morning. Col. MILES sent to him informing him that he could not hold Harper's Ferry more than forty-eight hours unless reinforced....The pirate *Alabama* captured and burned the whaler *Benj. Tucker*....Cavalry charge on the rebels near Middletown, Md. The rebel wagon train was so pushed that a large number were burned, to prevent their falling into our hands....The rebel army threatening Cincinnati fell back beyond Florence.

14.—BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MD.—After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gens. HOOKER and RENO carried Hagerstown Heights by storm. Gen. FRANKLIN's Division engaged the enemy at Crampton's Gap, and, after a hot contest, gained a complete success. Gen. RENO was killed. The rebels retreated in the night toward the Potomac, our army pressing them closely. Our loss in the battle of South Mountain was, in killed, wounded and missing, 2,325....Attack on Harper's Ferry. At 2 o'clock A. M. Maryland Heights were abandoned. Col. D'UTASSY sent four companies to the Heights, who brought off four brass twelve-pounders and a wagon-load of ammunition. Col. MILES' message reached Gen. McCLELLAN. The rebels attacked our extreme left on Bolivar Heights, and were repulsed by Gen. WHITE. In the night our cavalry escaped from Harper's Ferry.....At light the rebels attacked our forces at Munfordsville, Ky., with artillery. After a hard artillery fight, the rebel infantry attacked our troops, and were repulsed five successive times.

15.—HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDERED by Col. MILES. The cavalry from Harper's Ferry reached Greencastle, Penn., having captured an ammunition train belonging to the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET....Gen. PLEASANTON, of McCLELLAN's army, started after the enemy, and captured two of their guns. Gen. RICHARDSON's Division came up with the enemy in large force near Sharpsburgh. During the night the greater part of our army arrived on the ground....Business in Cincinnati resumed.

16.—BATTLE AT MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., renewed; desperate fighting throughout the day....Terrific fighting near Sharpsburgh and Antietam Creek, Md. The day closed without any definite result.

17.—BATTLE OF ANTIETAM. The fight of the previous day was renewed in the morning, and raged with the greatest fury. The battles of the 16th and 17th were the most furious and obstinate of the war, and the carnage on both sides was terrible. The rebels were defeated and our army left in possession of the field. Gen. MANSFIELD was killed and Gens. HOOKER and RICHARDSON (the latter mortally) wounded. Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND telegraphed North for volunteer surgeons for the battle-field of Antietam. Our loss in the battle of Antietam was 12,469; estimated rebel loss in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam 25,542....Reconnoissance toward Leesburgh, Va. The rebel force driven back at the point of the bayonet....Cumberland Gap, Ky., evacuated by the Union forces under Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, though almost completely surrounded by the enemy, he succeeded in saving his command, which reached Greenupsburgh, Oct. 3. At the time of the evacuation, the rebel Gen. STEVENSON was three miles in his rear; Gen. BRAGG on his left; MARSHALL on his right, and KIRBY SMITH in his front. Before leaving, MORGAN exploded the mines and magazines, and burned the store-houses at the Gap....A strong column of Gen. BRAGG's force reinforced the rebels before Munfordsville, and the combined forces completely surrounded our troops. The latter, to the number of 4,600, were compelled to surrender at 6 A. M....Gen. MITCHEL took command of the Department of the South.

18.—The rebels in front of Gen. McCLELLAN abandoned their position in the night, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field...An expedition left Pensacola for Sabine Pass and Galveston....The rebel army from Maryland passed hastily through Sharpsburgh.

19.—BATTLE OF IUKA, MISS.—Gen. ROSENCRANS' army marched 20 miles, driving in the rebel outposts for the last eight miles. He reached the front of Gen. PRICE's army, advantageously posted in unknown woods, and opened the action at 4 P. M. The battle raged furiously till night closed in, when our army rested on the field from which the enemy retired during the night....A reconnoitering force from our army crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown, after a stout resistance on the part of the rebels. Four pieces of artillery were captured by our troops. By daylight the main body of rebels, with their artillery, had crossed the Potomac. Our cavalry entered Sharpsburgh. The last of the rebels left Harper's Ferry....Gen. McCLELLAN reported that Gen. PLEASANTON was driving the enemy across the Potomac, and that our victory was complete.

20.—A reconnoissance in force across the Potomac, and though our forces were supported by artillery they were compelled to recross the Potomac after a stubborn resistance....The enemy crossed at Williamsport, but were driven back by the advance of our army and the town was afterwards occupied by us in strong force....Reconnoissance to Ashby's Gap....Gov. CURTIN withdrew the Pennsylvania militia....Commander GEO. H. PREBLE, U. S. N., dismissed from the service for allowing the steamer *Oreto* to escape him at Mobile.

21.—The armies of Gen. BUELL and Gen. BRAGG left Lebanon, Tenn., and Carthage respectively, on their way toward Louisville. Our army traveled 361 miles; BRAGG's army 206. BUELL's army reached Northern Kentucky one day ahead of BRAGG's....Arrival of the advance boats of the expedition to Galveston off the bar of that city....The rebels driven out of Munfordsville, Ky....Raid of STEWART's Cavalry in the direction of Williamsport....Reconnoissance beyond Chantilly, Va.

22.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION issued, declaring the slaves in any State in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863, thenceforward and forever free....Battle of Wood Lake, Minnesota, with the Indians.

24.—The Governors of the loyal States met in Convention at Altoona, Penn., seventeen States being represented....Great excitement in Louisville, Ky.; business suspended and all required to labor on the fortifications....Gen. BUELL arrived there at midnight....Engagement between the forces sent from New-Orleans and the rebels at Donaldsonville.

25.—A portion of Commodore WILKES' fleet arrived at St. George, Bermuda, and was notified to leave in twenty-four hours, which notice he disregarded, not leaving the port until Oct. 2....Reconnoissance to Warrenton Junction.

27.—Augusta, Ky., 40 miles from Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, taken by rebel cavalry, who destroyed the place.

28.—English steamer *Sunbeam* captured by the gunboats *State of Georgia* and *Mystic* while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C.

29.—Gen. BUELL ordered to turn over the command of his army to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS....Maj.-Gen. NELSON killed by Brig.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, at the Galt House, Louisville, for an assault offered by the former....Gen. STAHL's advance took Warrenton, Va....Death of Gen. I. P. RODMAN, wounded at Antietam....Retaliatory resolutions introduced in the rebel Congress, on account of the Emancipation Proclamation.

OCTOBER.

1.—President LINCOLN arrived at Harper's Ferry....Gen. HALLECK sent to Gen. McCLELLAN, urging him to cross the Potomac at once, and give battle to the enemy....Gen. PLEASANTON crossed the Potomac on a reconnoissance, near Shepherdstown. He met the rebels there, and drove them to Martinsburgh....Secretary STANTON transferred the Western gunboat fleet to the Navy Department....Gen. BUELL's army left Louisville, Ky.

3.—THE REBELS ATTACKED OUR ARMY NEAR CORINTH, MISS., early in the morning. The fight continued during the day, the rebels succeeding in capturing some of our guns, and driving our forces back three or four miles to the fortifications of the town....President LINCOLN reviewed the Army of the Potomac....Ship *Brilliant*, from New-York to London, burned by the pirate *Alabama*....Union Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN reached Greenupsburgh, Ky., 15 miles from Portsmouth, Ohio, with his forces from Cumberland Gap, having marched 219 miles in 16 days....Rebel Gen. JOHN MORGAN repulsed near Olive Hill, Ky.

4.—After a quiet night, the attack on our troops at Corinth, Miss., was resumed early in the morning. The battle ended by a retreat of the whole rebel army. It was won with great loss on both sides...Gen. BUELL's troops reached Bardstown, Ky., driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The pursuit was continued toward Springfield.

5.—Galveston, Texas, occupied by the Union forces....The rebels, retreating from Corinth, reached the Hatchee River, where they were attacked and lost two batteries and some prisoners.

6.—Gen. HALLECK peremptorily ordered Gen. McCLELLAN "to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him south. Your army must move now, while the roads are good."....English mail steamer *Merlin* brought to off the harbor of St. George, by a shot from one of Commodore WILKES' fleet....Gunboat *Tuscarora* sailed from Fayal, in search of the *Alabama*....Expedition to destroy the salt works of the rebels, on the coast of Florida.

7.—Gen. BUELL's army arrived within two miles of Perryville, Ky., where the enemy were found to be in force....Gen. McCLELLAN's order, calling attention to the President's emancipation proclamation, and explaining the duties of the officers and soldiers....Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock, through Centreville and Manassas Junction.

8.—BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE, KY.—The battle was severe, commencing at 12½ P. M. and continuing furiously until dark. The rebel army was under command of Gen. BRAGG, the different divisions being commanded by Gens. POLK, CHEATHAM, BUCKNER and ANDERSON. The battle was commenced by the rebels furiously assaulting our army. Gen. BRAGG styled it in his report the severest and most desperately contested engagement within his knowledge. He acknowledged a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of 2,500. Among his wounded were Brig.-Gens. WOOD, CLEBURN and BROWN. Gen. HARDEE was engaged in the battle, commanding the rebel left wing. The rebels were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantages on the left. The Union Gens. JACKSON and TERRELL were killed. Gen. ROUSSEAU was in the thickest of the fight and covered himself with glory. The battle did not accomplish what was hoped, as the enemy had escaped by the morning after the fight.

9.—Gen. GRANT recalled Gen. ROSECRANS from the pursuit of the rebels defeated at Corinth....The rebel army under Gen. BRAGG, was attacked at Chaplin Creek on its retreat. A short but sharp fight ensued, when the rebels broke and fled... STUART's cavalry started on their expedition to Pennsylvania. The force consisted of 1,800 cavalry, 4 pieces of horse artillery, under command of Gen. HAMPTON and Cols. W. H. LEE and JONES. The troops rendezvoused at Darksville at 12 M., marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgeville, where they encamped for the night.

10.—REBEL INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA. STUART's rebel cavalry reached Chambersburgh, Penn., about 6 P. M., having crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Hancock and Williamsport....Gen. ROSECRANS returned from the pursuit of PRICE's army, reporting it dispersed, demoralized, and incapable of further mischief....Ship *Tonawanda* captured by the pirate *Alabama*, and released on giving bonds for $80,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after the declaration of peace. Ship *Manchester* and brig *Dunkirk* also captured.

11.—The rebel STUART's cavalry destroyed two warehouses at Chambersburgh, containing military stores; also the buildings of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, including the machine shops; the rolling stock collected there was also destroyed. They also burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, five miles from Chambersburgh....Gen. WOOL and staff arrived at Harrisburgh, Penn., and assumed the command and direction of the troops for the defence of the State....Rebels in large force near Nashville, Tenn. They sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city, which was refused by Gen. NEGLEY, in command of the post....Great battle between Harrisburgh and Danville, Ky., in which the rebels were defeated, after which they retreated to Camp Dick Robinson....The whole rebel army engaged in the battle of Perryville, reached Bryantsville, Ky., our army slowly following....Skirmish near Lagrange, Ark.,—the rebels defeated.

12.—STUART's rebel cavalry occupied Leesburgh, Va., returning from their raid into Pennsylvania. Gen. PLEASANTON passed through Frederick City, Md., in pursuit. The rebels passed a few miles from Frederick, and effected their escape by crossing the Potomac at White's Ferry. Here the chase ended, our troops having met the rebels near the mouth of the Monocacy. The rebels were clothed in captured National uniforms, which misled our soldiers, who were received, when in close proximity, by a fire of carbines and pistols. Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry marched 90 miles in 24 hours.

13.—Gen. BRAGG's army evacuated Camp Dick Robinson, Ky.

14.—Our whole force moved in pursuit of BRAGG's army early in the morning. During the day some skirmishing took place....The first donation of $100,000 by San Francisco, received by the Sanitary Commission.

15.—Gen. STAHL left Centreville, with cavalry and artillery, to find the rebel Gen. STUART. He had some skirmishes, but nothing decisive resulted therefrom....Heavy fight between Lexington and Richmond, Ky., in which the rebels were repulsed....Our army reached Crab Orchard, Ky., after severe skirmishing....Bark *Lamplighter*, of Boston, captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*.

16.—Advance of Gen. McCLELLAN's army from Harper's Ferry....Pursuit of BRAGG's army in Kentucky virtually abandoned....British steamer *Wachuta* captured, after an all-day's chase, off the coast of North Carolina....A reconnoissance up the Apalachicola River, Fla. The expedition captured a sloop laden with cotton.

17.—Return of Gen. HANCOCK's expedition to Boliver Heights. They found the enemy in force at Brucetown, 5 miles from Winchester, Va., and captured 1,500 bushels of wheat....HUMPHREY's division, which crossed near Shepherdstown, returned after finding the enemy in considerable force and after some artillery skirmishing.

18.—The guerrilla Chief MORGAN dashed into Lexington, Ky., at the head of 1,500 troops and took 125 prisoners, killing six of our men....Federal steamer fired into by the rebels thirty miles below Memphis...Steamer *Gladiator* also attacked 25 miles below and set on fire by the rebels; the flames were extinguished.

19.—The rebel JOHN MORGAN, left Lawrenceburgh, Ky., with about 1,200 men, closely pursued by Gen. DUMONT.....Col. MILLER, of Gen. NEGLEY's army, had a brush with the enemy, near Nashville, Tenn., and captured several.....On the 18th and 19th, a lage force of rebels under EWELL and JACKSON entered Martinsburgh, and completed the destruction of the railroad property there, including the dépôt and workshops....A powerful iron steamer ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., (on the night of the 18th.)

20.—At 3 o'clock in the morning, 300 or 400 of MORGAN's men, captured a Union train of 81 wagons, (51 of which were loaded,) near Bardstown, Ky. MORGAN then went toward Bardstown and captured another train at daylight.

21—Expedition from McCLELLAN's Army to intercept a force of rebel cavalry foraging in Loudon County, Va. The Expedition was successful....Dashing reconnoissance in the direction of Leesburgh, Va. Skirmishing with the rebel cavalry....Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty at Cincinnati....An expedition, consisting of 4,000 or 5,000 men, with artillery, and fifteen transports and gunboats, left Hilton Head for a reconnoissance along the Charleston and Savannah Railroad....Successful attack on a rebel force near Nashville, Tenn.

22.—The Governor of Kentucky called on the people of Louisville to rally for the defense of the city....HUMPHREY MARSHALL's force retreated from Mount Stirling toward East Tennessee....Gen. BRAGG's rebel army moved through Cumberland Gap....Our forces attacked Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie, S. C. They succeeded in reaching the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and did it some damage. The force was engaged in desperate fight with the rebels. The expedition was not entirely successful in accomplishing its mission....A force sent on a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Martinsburgh had some skirmishing with the enemy, and captured a few prisoners. Return of GEARY's expedition, which left on the 21st, to Harper's Ferry....Battle at Maysville, in the northwest corner of Arkansas, (second battle of Pea Ridge.) Our forces, under Gen. BLUNT, attacked the enemy, supposed to be 5,000 to 7,000 strong, and after an hour of fighting totally routed them, with a loss on the part of the rebels of all their artillery, a battery of six pounders, a large number of horses and their equipments. By this battle all the organized forces of the enemy were driven back to the Valley of the Arkansas.

23.—Dashing fight at Waverley, Tenn., between a small force of rebels and Union soldiers, in which the rebels were defeated and lost many more than we did....Skirmishing in Kentucky with MORGAN's guerrillas....Ship *Lafayette*, of New-Haven, captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*....English schooner *Francis* captured

24.—GEN. BUELL REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY, and Gen. ROSECRANS assigned to the command....Gen. U. S. GRANT reported a skirmish at Brownsville, Tenn., in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 40 prisoners and some property....Difficulty with the coal miners in Pennsylvania, relative to the draft, adjusted....Skirmish with MORGAN's guerrillas at Morgantown, Ky.; 16 rebels captured....English steamer *Scotia*, loaded with arms, powder, &c., captured at Bull's Bay, S. C....Gen. WEITZEL's Brigade, 5,000 strong, left Carrollton above New-Orleans. The expedition was made up of transports and gunboats.

25.—Slight cavalry skirmishing at Manassas Junction and Bristol Station....Our forces routed the rebels at Greenville, Mo....Gen. SHERMAN issued a stringent order for the Government of Memphis.

26.—Heavy rain, and rise in the Potomac....Advance of MCCLELLAN'S army commenced....Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division crossed into Virginia.....Gen. PLEASANTON'S cavalry reached Purcellsville....MCCLELLAN established his Headquarters in Virginia....Schooner *Crenshaw*, of New-York, captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*.....Gen. WEITZEL'S Expedition from New-Orleans landed at Donaldsonville, and his troops took up the line of march. A sharp engagement ensued, in which we took 268 prisoners and 1 piece of artillery.

27.—Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS indicted for killing Gen. NELSON....1,500 rebels attacked and defeated at Putnam's Ferry, Mo....English steamer *Anglia*, of Liverpool, captured four miles inside of Bull's Bay, S. C. She was loaded with arms, ammunition and other contraband goods....Rebel army under Gens. ECHOLS, FLOYD and JENKINS retreated from Charlestown, Va....Battle at Labadieville, on Bayou La Fourche, La. The rebels were put to flight after a short resistance.

28.—Our troops occupied Halltown, Va., and our pickets extended beyond there....Gen. PRICE'S pickets driven from Grand Junction....The Union troops, under Brig.-Gen. HERRON, attacked a rebel camp four miles from Fayetteville, Ark. After a sharp engagement of an hour the enemy were completely routed, leaving all their camp equipage and a few wagons. Gen. HERRON pursued the rebels several miles into the Boston Mountains....Skirmish at Snicker's Gap, Va....Bark *Laurietta* captured and burned by the pirate *Alabama*.

29.—Skirmish between Gen. WALKER'S (rebel) force and Gen. BAYARD'S Cavalry, at Upperville and Paris, Va....Great fire at Harper's Ferry; twenty-six cars loaded with hay were simultaneously in flames. A part of the railroad bridge was destroyed....Gen. U. S. GRANT reported that the guerrillas at Clarkson, Mo., had been attacked, routed, and utterly dispersed....Rebels at Snicker's Gap, Va., in force....Gen. RICHARDSON'S Division, of MCCLELLAN'S army, passes Snicker's Gap to Paris, Va....Brig *Baron de Castine* captured by the pirate *Alabama*, and released on giving bonds for $6,000, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace shall be declared....The *corps d'armée* under Brig.-Gen. COX reached Charlestown, Va. On their entrance they were greeted with cheers and other demonstrations of favor.

30.—Gen. ROSECRANS and staff arrived at Louisville, Ky....Gen. O. M. MITCHELL, Commander of the Department of the South, died of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C....English brig *Hermasa* captured.

31.—Skirmish with STUART'S cavalry at Marysville, Va....The advance guard of the column for the relief of Nashville passed through Bowling Green, Ky.

NOVEMBER.

1.—Artillery fight between Gen. PLEASONTON'S force and the rebels at Phillimont, Va., lasting five hours....Grand ovation to Gen. FREMONT in St. Louis....Rebel steamboat *A. B. Ligur* captured near New-Orleans.

2.—The artillery fight at Phillimont renewed and the rebels fell back....Additional force of our troops took possession of Snicker's Gap, Va.....Gen. FOSTER'S expedition from Newbern took up its line of march.....Schooner *Alice* captured by the *Alabama*.

3.—Gen. PLEASONTON'S Cavalry occupied Upperville, Va., after a spirited engagement with the enemy of about four hours....Gen. STAHL'S Cavalry drove the enemy from Thoroughfare Gap, Va., which was afterward occupied by Gen. SCHURZ....Maj.-Gen. J. B. RICHARDSON died at Sharpsburgh, Md., from wounds received in the battle of Antietam....Commodore W. D. PORTER offered the merchants of New-York to take the clipper ship *Dreadnought* and pursue the pirate *Alabama*...Piedmont, Va., occupied by our cavalry, under Gens. PLEASANTON and AVERILL....Maj. REID SANDERS, C. S. A., captured on the coast of Virginia, endeavoring to escape with rebel dispatches....Reconnoissances through Snicker's Gap, Va. The object fully accomplished, after some severe skirmishing and brave charges made by our troops.

4.—Ashby's Gap taken possession of by Union troops....Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters at Upperville, Va....Gen. GRANT, with several divisions of the army from Bolivar, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., marched into Lagrange, Miss., the rebels, under Gen. EARL VAN DORN, being in large force at Holly Springs, Miss....Spirited engagement at Markham, Va....Salt works at Kingsbury, Ga. destroyed, in effecting which our forces were attacked.

5.—Gen. PLEASANTON reached a point near Chester Gap, Va., before reaching which he routed STUART'S cavalry....Engagement at New-Baltimore, Va....Two vessels laden with cotton captured in Nassau River....Skirmishing near Nashville, Tenn.

6.—Death of Brig.-Gen. CHAS. D. JAMESON....Warrenton, Va., occupied by advance of the Army of the Potomac....Death of Commodore G. J. PENDERGRAST, U. S. N....Advance of Gen. MCCOOK'S corps arrived at Nashville....English schooner *Dart* captured.

7.—GEN. MCCLELLAN REMOVED FROM THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AND THE COMMAND TURNED OVER TO GEN. BURNSIDE....Gen. BAYARD attacked at Rappahannock Station, Va....Expedition up Sapelo Sound, Ga., partly made up of negro troops.

8.—Gen. PLEASANTON engaged in a skirmish near Little Washington, Va....Gen. BAYARD held the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock....Cavalry charge on the rebels near Gaines' Cross Roads....Ship *T. B. Wales* captured by the *Alabama*.

9.—Gen. BUTLER sequestered the property in the district of La Fourche, La., and declared all sales made by disloyal persons, since Sept. 18, void....Brilliant cavalry dash of BAYARD'S men at Fredericksburgh.

10.—Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at Nashville....Gen. HALLECK ordered to their regiments all absent officers....Gen. PLEASANTON'S pickets attacked near Amosville, Va....Great Union demonstration in Memphis.

11.—Gen. GRANT reported a victory at Garrettsburgh, Ky....Gen. ROSECRANS' command arrived at Fort Donelson.

12.—Gen. HALLECK visited the Army of the Potomac....Gen. GRANT'S advance reached Holly Springs.

13.—Skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, Va.....Holly Springs occupied by the Union troops, after a slight skirmish.

15.—A. J. HAMILTON appointed Military Governor of Texas....Artillery fight near Fayetteville, Va....Warrenton, Va., evacuated by our troops.

16.—Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters moved to Catlett's Station, Va.

17.—Artillery engagement near Fredericksburgh, Va....JEFF. DAVIS ordered retaliation for the execution of 10 rebels in Missouri.....The *Alabama* arrived at Martinique. The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at the same place, but immediately went outside the harbor, to await the appearance of the *Alabama*.

18.—The Army of the Potomac reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, Va....Skirmish at Rural Hill, Va....Escape of the *Alabama* from Martinique.

19.—Stuart's rebel cavalry near Warrenton Junction....Our pickets driven in at Suffolk, Va.

20.—Skirmish at Charlestown, Va.

21.—Gen. SUMNER demands the surrender of Fredericksburgh.

22.—The War Department issued an order releasing persons who had been imprisoned for resisting the draft, discouraging enlistments, &c., and also paroling persons who had been sent from the rebel States by the Military Commanders or Governors...Suicide of Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON.

24.—Scouting parties left camp near Charlestown, Va., and marched 210 miles in 70 hours.

25.—Rebel raid into Poolesville, Md....Attack of the rebels on Newbern, N. C.

26.—The President visited Gen. BURNSIDE at Belleplaine, Va. Successful reconnoissance from Bolivar Heights....Gen. SHERMAN'S force left Memphis.....The rebel camp at Cold Knob, Va., surprised.

27.—Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn....Railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, Va., completed....Reconnoissance in force by General STAHL'S troops.

28.—BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.—Gen. STAHL'S force drove in the rebel pickets at Ashby's Gap....Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Washington from the Army of the Potomac....General GRANT'S army struck their tents and marched in in the direction of Holly Springs.

29.—Gen. STAHL'S force reached Perryville, Va., *via* Snicker's Gap, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, whom they completely routed.

30.—Steamer *Vanderbilt* returned from a cruise after the *Alabama*.

DECEMBER.

1.—Tallahatchie, Miss., evacuated by the rebels.

2.—Party of Union cavalry surprised and captured at King George Court-house, Va....Fight at Suffolk, Va....The rebels desert their fortifications at Abbeville, Miss., and the place was occupied by the cavalry of Gen. GRANT'S army.

3.—Surrender of Winchester, Va., to Gen. GEARY; the place occupied.

4.—Gen. BANKS and part of his expedition sailed from New-York.

5.—Cavalry engagement near Coffeeville, Miss.

6.—Attack on our force at Cane Hill, Ark.; the rebels repulsed.

7.—BATTLE OF FAYETTEVILLE OR PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., Union victory....Battle with MORGAN'S force at Hartsville, Tenn. A Union brigade captured by the rebels, who were afterward put to flight....Capture of the California steamer *Ariel* by the pirate *Alabama*. The *Ariel* was released on giving bonds for $228,000, payable 30 days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

8.—The President ordered the execution of thirty-nine Indians in Minnesota, to take place on Dec. 19....Steamer *Lake City* destroyed by the rebels at Concordia, Ark.

9.—Sharp fight at Lavergne, Tenn.

10.—The rebels appeared in force near Nashville, driving in our pickets....Gunboat fight at Port Royal, Va.....Plymouth, N. C., destroyed by the rebels.

11.—SHELLING OF FREDERICKSBURGH. The place occupied by our troops, who crossed in the face of a terrible fire. The city partially destroyed....Successful reconnoissance from Nashville....Arrival of two of Gen. BANKS' vessels, disabled, at Port Royal, S. C.

12.—Crossing of our army at Fredericksburgh continued. Artillery duel between the two forces....Skirmish near Suffolk, Va....Destruction of the gunboat *Cairo* on the Yazoo River by a rebel torpedo.

13.—BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURGH, fought back of the town. Gen. BAYARD killed....Battle of Zuni, N. C....Gen. FOSTER attacked Kinston, N. C.

14.—Another raid of rebel cavalry into Poolesville, Md....Firing on the rebel pickets on James Island, N. C....Kinston, N. C., occupied by Gen. FOSTER'S Army....Rebel Saltworks at Yellville, Ark., destroyed by Capt. BIRCH....Gen. N. P. BANKS arrived at New-Orleans with his Expedition.

15.—FREDERICKSBURGH EVACUATED BY OUR ARMY in the night. BURNSIDE'S Army crossed to Falmouth....Gen. BUTLER issued his farewell address to his army.

16.—Letter of Gen. BURNSIDE, assuming the responsibility of the defeat at Fredericksburgh, written....Rebel raid on Occoquan, Va....Gen. BUTLER transferred the command of the Department of the Gulf to Gen. BANKS. Gen. BANKS issued his General Order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf, including Texas....An expedition left New-Orleans for Baton Rouge, La.

17.—Baton Rouge recaptured.

22.—Address of the President to the Army of the Potomac in regard to the occurrences at Fredericksburgh.

23.—Report of the Congressional Committee, on the battle of Fredericksburgh....Gen. BURNSIDE returned to his army, from Washington....Winchester, Va., reoccupied by Union forces under Col. KEYES....JEFF. DAVIS issued a Retaliatory Proclamation, especially directed against Gen. BUTLER and his officers.

24.—Severe skirmish on the Blackwater.

25.—The Rebels, under Gens. FLOYD and MARSHALL, reported to have reëntered Eastern Kentucky through Pound Gap....Glasgow, Ky., captured by the rebel MORGAN.

26.—Execution of 38 Indians in Minnesota.

27.—A party of rebel cavalry repulsed at Dumfries, Va....JOHN MORGAN and his guerrillas attacked a Union force at Elizabethtown, Ky.

28.—Bridge on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad destroyed by MORGAN....New-Madrid evacuated....Unsuccessful attempt of the rebel Gen. STUART to capture the dépôt of stores at Fairfax Station, Va....Van Buren, Ark., captured and the rebels put to flight.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance against construction of a ferry at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Froment—

Bill of Joseph McDermott, for fitting up Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward; bill of Charles Keernan, for fitting up Fifth District, Twenty-first Ward; bill of Charles Brown, for fitting up Seventh District, Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller, with power.

A COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney, transmitting annual report of suits now pending.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Public Health from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of filling in sunken lots on New-avenue, Harlem.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—12.

Alderman Chipp moved to discharge Committee on Streets from consideration of a report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of paving Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue, with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Boole here moved that the Board take a recess for ten minutes.

Which was carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

Alderman Boole moved to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices from Board of Councilmen, with list of appointments of Commissioners of Deeds, vetoed by His Honor the Mayor, December eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and adopted by said Board, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, on the twenty-ninth of December, two-thirds of all the members elected to the said Board voting in favor thereof.

Aldermen Boole moved a concurrence with the acts of the Board of Councilmen in adopting the said report, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, to permit William S. See & Co., to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Bank and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted.

Preamble and resolution relative to the indisposition of Councilman Repper.

While the same was being read,

Alderman Boole moved that the paper be returned to the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY,
Dec. 30, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

Councilman Hogan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Wm. S. See and Company, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, corner of Bank and Hudson streets; this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay expense of visit of Committee on National Affairs for visit to Washington in relation to the payment of bounty for the volunteers, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert T. Haws for the above amount, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Snyder—

Whereas, Having heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret of the death of our esteemed citizen, the late Adjutant Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the thirteenth instant, and deeply feeling the loss of one who, in the civic walks of life, was known to be the true citizen, and when called upon in the cause of justice, truth and freedom, to maintain unsullied the flag he loved so well, he immediately offered himself a willing sacrifice, if needs be, in its defence. He was present at, and engaged in, every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, with but one exception, when he was too ill to be in his place. Ever foremost in the fight, he made himself the mark for those who fought against him and his cause, and we, recognizing the dispensation of Divine Providence in the loss of him who did so nobly and so well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply and truly sympathize with the widowed and fatherless, and would commend them to the tender mercies and care of Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and who careth even for the sparrows of His creation; and also be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, (should both Boards concur,) to bring the remains of the departed hero from its present resting-place, on the Fredericksburgh bank of the Rappahannock River, to this City, and that the committee thus appointed be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of the deceased, on the arrival of the remains in this City, and that a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of —— dollars be appropriated to defray all the necessary and incidental expenses connected therewith.

Councilman Hogan moved to amend the last resolution by filling the blank with the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from J. C. De Bris, inviting the Board to appoint the day when the Board would visit his historical painting.

Councilman Ross moved that the invitation be accepted for Friday, January two, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of petition from the Board of Aldermen, of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Long moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, That Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, (with ordinance therefor.)

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, with returns of an election for Assistant Engineer, held December nineteenth, nominating C. W. Ridley for confirmation. (By Board of Aldermen nomination confirmed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. Drew, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for loss of horse, and to take his receipt in full for all damages therefor.

Councilman Miller moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Miller moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Ryan, Ross, Snyder—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that Henry L. Robertson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that Howard Newkirk be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from Board of Aldermen, that John Hoope be reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Samuel C. Reed be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was carried.

Councilman Webster moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

And the same was concurred in.

Councilman Gross moved that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

And the same was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—(introduced by unanimous consent.)

Resolved, that Joseph T. Webster be, and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, December twenty-six, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice—14.

Negative—Councilmen Miller, Jones, Gedney, Ross, The President, Snyder, Long—7

Preamble, reciting the distinguished services of General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the City of New-York should show, in some substantial manner, its appreciation of his valuable services, with resolution that (if the Board of Alderman concur) a committee of five from each Board be appointed, for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

(In Board of Councilmen, December nineteen and twenty-two, lost, for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Snyder moved to amend such resolution, by striking therefrom the sum of eight hundred dollars, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Councilman Jones moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the name of J. O'Brien, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be altered so as to read, Wm. C. O'Brien, the same having been a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

Petition from Board of Aldermen, of officers of Second Regiment New-York State Militia, to have bill of Charles Whitlock, amounting to two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, paid by the City, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(In Board of Councilmen, December twenty and twenty-two, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered, and postponed.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, The President—4.

Resolution, that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) the Committee on National Affairs make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Brill, Captain Julius [illegible] and Captain John [illegible] Dodge, of the [illegible] Regiment New-York Volunteers, (late Sixth Regiment New-York State Militia,) and Captain James Hoagland, Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the arrival of their remains in this City, and that an authenticated copy of the preamble and resolutions relative to the deceased, be transmitted to their families; also, that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be appropriated to pay the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 30, 1862.

$45,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	102⅜	1,200 Erie Railway	65⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	92	200 do b30	65⅛
13,000 Trea. 7 3.10 ⅌ ct.		1,500 do	65⅛
Notes	101⅛	600 do b30	65⅛
1,000 do	101⅛	1,500 do	65
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	500 Erie R. Pref	97
4,000 do	96⅜	50 do b30	97
1,000 U. S. Dem. N's	126⅛	350 do	96¾
11,000 do	126⅛	100 do b30	96⅞
10,000 do	126	24 do	96⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53¾	1,500 Hud. Riv. R.	78¾
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	61½	10 do	78⅛
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	53⅝	1,000 Harlem Railroad	24⅛
5,000 do	53⅞	650 do	24¾
1,000 Ill. Cou B, '77	105	700 do	24⅞
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	69	400 Harlem R. Pref	55⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	100 do	55⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M	105	100 do s10	55⅝
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c B.	120	200 do	55¾
2,000 do	121	200 Reading Railroad	76½
12,500 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	95	800 Michigan Central R.	92⅛
2,000 Gosh. Branch B.	103	500 do	92
15,000 Mich. So. S. F.	104	50 do s60	91¾
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	86½	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	45⅛
15,000 do	87	100 do b30	45⅛
20,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	75½	1200 do	45⅛
2,000 Ch. & N. W. I. Bs.	89	200 do b10	45⅛
25,000 Chi. & N.W. As. Bd	66	300 do	45⅛
10,000 do b30	66½	100 do b30	45⅜
12,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	100	1450 do	45
25,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	36	350 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	85
30,000 do	37	100 do	84⅞
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84	100 do	84¾
3,000 do	84⅛	100 do s30	84½
20,000 do	85⅛	500 Ill. Cen. Can. B. Scrip	61
25,900 do	85¾	200 Ill. Central R. S. b10	81
6,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	115	700 do	81
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st M.	105	200 do	81¼
3,000 P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	110½	50 do s10	81¼
35,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96	300 do	81⅛
1,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	77	800 Clev. & Pitts. R.	51⅛
15,000 do	77½	1000 do s10	51⅛
10,000 do	78	1000 do	52
4,000 Cle. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	500 do	52¼
4,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F.	106	500 do	52⅛
10 Manhattan Bank	130	50 Galena & Chi. R.	82½
10 Amer. Exch. Bank.	96	500 do	82¾
13 Irving Bank	78½	20 do	83
66 Shoe & L. Bk. ex div	100	2500 Clev. & Tol. R.	77
10,000 American Gold	132⅝	400 do b30	77⅛
65,000 do	132¾	800 do b30	77¼
25,000 do b30	132⅞	900 do	77⅛
20 Penn. Coal Co.	118½	200 do s30	76⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½	200 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	83¾
50 do	13¾	100 do	83⅞
35 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	118½	50 do b10	84
8 Pacific Mail S. Co.	136¼	650 do	84
1,000 do	136⅛	100 do b30	84⅛
50 do s10	136¼	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	89⅞
100 do s30	135	100 do	90
100 do s60	135	100 Mil. & Pr. DuC. R. b30	33¾
100 do s30	135¾	150 do	33¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	105	5 Mil. & P. DuCh. 2d Prf	83
200 do	105⅛	50 Del., L. & W. R. ex dv.	128
50 do b30	105⅛	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	56
100 do c	105	50 do b30	56¼
103 Alt. & T. H. R.	33	100 do	56½
50 do	33¾	250 Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.	51
300 do	34		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81, Cou.	102½	100 Hudson R. b30	78¾
5,000 U. S. D. Ns	126¾	700 do	78¾
24,000 Trea. 7 3.10 ⅌ ct.		1200 Harlem R.	25
Notes	101⅛	50 do b30	25¼
500 do small	101⅛	300 do	25⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref	56
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	100 do	56¼
20,000 Mo. State 6s	53¾	300 do	56⅛
22,000 do	54	200 do	56¾
2,000 Erie 4th M. Bds.	103	100 do	57
10,000 Mich. S. 2d m	95¼	100 Reading R.	77¼
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Ex.	115	200 Mich. Central R.	92
15,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		200 do	91⅞
1st M. S. F. Bs.	117	100 do	91½
4,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110	50 do	91
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d.	96½	200 M. S. & N. I. R. b10	45
20,000 do	97	500 do b10	45⅛
2,000 do	96¾	500 do	45
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	76	200 do	44½
12,000 Mich. So S. F.	104	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S. b10	85
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	37½	54 do	85
2,000 C. & N. W. In. B.	90	100 do	85⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	111	300 do	85¼
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4m	77½	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	82
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	86½	300 do b30	82
10,000 do	86½	550 do	81¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Asst. Bs.	66	100 do s60	81½
50,000 Amer. Gold	133	16 Clev., Col. & C. R.	145½
10,000 do b15	133	70 Ill. Cen. Full St'k	79
10,000 do	132⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	54
700 do	132¾	500 do	54⅛
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	136¾	200 do	55
50 do	136⅝	100 do	55¼
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	14⅛	100 do	55⅜
200 do b30	15	1200 do	56
100 do	14⅞	100 do	56¼
50 N. Y. Cen. R. s5	105⅞	200 do	55¾
50 do	105⅞	100 do s30	55⅜
50 do s15	105¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	83
750 do	105¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	77
300 Erie Railway	65⅛	800 do	76¾
100 do b15	65⅛	100 do b30	77
100 do b10	65⅛	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	83⅞
100 do	65	200 Alt. & T. Haute R.	34
200 Erie R. Pref.	96⅛	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
300 do	96⅛	100 Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	83⅛
650 do	96¾	100 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pre.	51

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	1100 Harlem R.	25
20,000 Amer. Gold. s10	132⅝	50 Harlem. R. Pref.	56⅛
2,000 do	132⅞	50 do s60	56
70,000 do	132⅛	50 do	56⅛
10,000 U. S. D. N.	126	100 do	56¾
20,000 do b30	127¾	1200 Michigan Cent. R.	92⅛
20,000 do	126⅞	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	45¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	136⅜	1100 do	45⅛
100 do	136⅛	100 do	45⅛
200 do s30	136⅜	500 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	84¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅛	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	82¾
1200 do	105⅛	300 do	82⅝
8800 Erie Railway	65⅛	250 do	81⅛
550 Erie R. Pref.	97	500 Gal. & Chic. R.	83
350 do	96⅞	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	77⅛
550 do	96⅞	110 do	77¼
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	53¾	250 Chic. & R. Is. R.	84
500 do s60	53⅛	101 Alt. & T. Haute R.	34
300 do	54¼	50 do	34⅛
200 do	54⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct.		100 Hudson River R.	78½
Notes	101⅛	100 do	78⅝
12,000 Debt Certif.	96⅛	200 do	78¾
190,000 Amer. Gold.	133	500 Harlem Railroad	25
10,000 do s10	132⅞	2100 do	25⅛
10,000 do b10	133⅛	100 M. Southern R.	44⅛
15,000 U. S. D. N's	126⅛	350 do s10	44⅝
35,000 do	126¾	300 do	44¾
300 Cumb. Coal Prf.	14⅛	200 Mich. So. Guar.	85
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	136	200 Clev. & Pitt. R. s60	54⅛
200 do b10	136¼	100 do s30	54⅛
100 do	136⅛	100 do b30	55
200 do	136¼	300 do	55⅛
200 do	136⅜	700 do	55¼
100 do b10	136⅜	500 do	55⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	105⅜	650 Clev. & Toledo R.	76⅜
1050 Erie Railway	64⅞	100 do s4	76⅜
200 do s10	64¾	1250 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	83⅜
200 do b10	64⅞	150 Mil. & Pra. Du Chn. R.	34
500 do	65	200 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	59
100 Erie R. Pref.	96¾		

TUESDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

There was increased excitement in the speculation in Stocks to-day, at higher and advancing prices. The business done in the Railway Shares was immense. We have seldom known such large lines realized upon so small a difference in the bidding. At the 1 o'clock Public Board 5,000@6,000 shares of Erie and 2,000@3,000 of other Railways were sold at the top rates of the day, amidst the wildest excitement among the bidders. The Brokers in the *Bull* interest supplied the demand, the extent of their sales illustrating the confidence with which they had been operating for the rise for the past week or two. The difference made on Erie Common Stock within only three or four days is equal to 3@3½ ⅌ cent.; the same on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Michigan Southern Common, Galena, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Toledo, and 2 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and Erie Preferred. On Panama the advance is equal to the January dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., and on Pacific Mail 3 ⅌ cent. from the first sales of Monday morning. The Border State Stocks are also higher; the Railway mortgages very firm, and the National Securities in better demand than yesterday. In United States Notes for Custom-house employment there was a temporary decline of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. early in the day, on a dispatch in one of the morning papers, baseless in point of fact or even the semblance of official authority, that the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress had agreed to do away with Gold for Customs after the 15th January. The statement was contradicted by telegraph by 1 o'clock, when the decline in the Notes was soon recovered from. American Gold Coin was rather dull at yesterday's closing rates. The speculation in it has lost much of its spirit. The prospect that the volume of United States currency is to be increased has little or no influence upon the price of Gold, in the absence of a substantial Export demand. The supply to come out of the Sub-Treasury on Friday for United States Interest is also felt, in advance, upon the market.

In the afternoon the disposition in the Stock Market was to sell at the advanced prices of the day, or a fraction under, and the turn of the dealings appeared to be in the downward direction, though this change was marked by no eagerness to sell from the apprehension of any important decline. The excitement at the latest session of the Public Stock Board was nearly equal to that of the earlier sales of the day, and as compared with the printed sales at the second meeting of the Old Board, (at which there was considerable realizing,) the changes were not important. American Gold Coin was a fraction higher. The rapid rise in Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares was maintained.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102⅜	102⅜	Harlem	24⅛	25⅛
Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	101⅛	101⅛	Harlem Pref.	55⅛	56⅛
U.S. Notes C. H.	127⅛	126⅞	Mich. Central	92⅛	91¾
Gold Coin	132¾	133	Mich. Southern	44⅞	44¾
N. Y. Central	104⅛	105⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	84⅞	85
Erie	64⅞	64⅞	Illinois Central	80⅛	81⅛
Erie Preferred	96⅛	96⅞	Pittsburgh	51⅛	55⅜
Hudson	78⅛	78⅜	Galena ex. d.	82	82⅜
Pacific Mail	136	136⅜	Toledo	76⅛	76⅜
Panama	166xd	170	Rock Island	83⅛	83⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	102½	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	98	Hanover	87
Mechanics', (ex div.)	103¼	Irving	78½
Union	106⅛	Metropolitan	101½
Dry Dock	110	Shoe and Leather	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	86½
Commerce	94	St. Nicholas	92
Mercantile	122	Commonwealth	89½
American Exchange	96		

The Railway Mortgages continue to advance on nearly all descriptions, under a strong demand for investment parcels:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	T. H. & A. seconds pref.	87
Erie firsts, '68	116	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	103¼
Erie seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ext.	86
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89
Erie fourths, '80	102½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	66
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	95½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Hudson firsts, '69	116½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85½
Hudson Con., '67	98	Tol. & Wab. int. bds.	85
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	107
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext.	114
Harlem thirds, '68	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c. '69-72	111	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	105½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	109
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	121½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	75
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	102	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	103¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	78

The activity in speculation on the Stock Exchange has not increased the inquiry for Money. On the contrary, some of the large borrowers have reduced their Loans by realizing upon the Stocks held under hypothecation, and business to-day was less active at 6 ⅌ cent. than at the close of last week. Exchange on London in fair request, at 146 ⅌ cent. for to-morrow's mail.

The January interest on the 6 ⅌ cent Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued for the improvement of the Fourth-avenue of that city, we understand, will be paid by the Treasurer at the Nassau Bank in Brooklyn.

The Connecticut Bank at Bridgeport has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax.

The Milwaukee and Western Railroad Company will pay the interest on the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, on and after the 2d January, at the Banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The Mercantile Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 31st inst.

The following gentlemen comprise the Standing Committee on the management of the Public Board of the Stock Exchange: Messrs. A. G. Jerome, T. C. Durant, E. A. Cory, J. B. Wheelock, L. W. Jerome, Henry Keep, C. Durant, J. M. Tobin, G. A. Osgood, Richard Schell, A. E. Laing, Henry Clewes, Wm. Taylor, A. C. Bush, and Geo. Hemiger.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Dec. 30, and since Jan. 1:

For the week	$2,294,601	$2,019,092	$2,951,636
Previously reported	100,905,966	135,942,176	153,029,458
Since Jan. 1	$103,200,567	$137,961,268	$155,981,094

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.		
Capital Stock	$11,724,060	$11,724,630	Inc.	$540
Loans	36,772,912	37,267,820	Inc.	494,708
Specie	4,706,180	4,512,307	Dec.	193,873
Due from other Banks	1,795,640	1,780,619	Dec.	15,020
Due to other Banks	6,588,250	6,781,066	Inc.	192,806
Deposits	27,753,674	27,895,290	Inc.	141,616
Circulation	4,530,766	4,548,545	Inc.	17,779
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	5,931,750	6,048,392	Inc.	116,642

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,266,059 14, (including for Customs, $179,548 20;) payments, $699,226 16; balance, $8,694,155 38.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 100 bbls. Ashes; 5,361 bbls. Flour; 52 bbls. and 558 bags Corn Meal, 3,315 bushels Corn, 483 bushels Barley, 8,918 bushels Malt, 4,010 pkgs. Provisions, and 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 20 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

Prices of Ashes in New-York at the close of each of the last three years.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs	$4 75	$6 00	$8 37½@$8 50
Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs	5 00	6 00	8 25 @ —

BEESWAX—Is inactive, at former prices.

CANDLES—Are quiet, yet quoted steady.

CHEMICALS—Are in limited demand, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy, closing with Java at 33c.@34c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 29c.@31c.; Rio at 27c.@30½c.; and St. Domingo at 26c.@27c. ⅌ lb. Four hundred bags Rio were sold, to-day, within our range. Stock on hand, this morning, 77,320 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 50,244 bags Rio and Santos, 1,700 bags 13,000 mats Java, 9,150 bags Maracaibo, 900 bags St. Domingo, 800 bags Laguayra, 735 bags Ceylon, and 800 bags of other descriptions.

Prices of Coffee at the close of

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Java, ⅌ lb	15½c.@16½c.	25c.@26c.	33c.@34c.
Rio, ⅌ lb	10½c.@12½c.	17c.@19c.	27c.@30½c.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, to-day, but has been very firm, at 67c.@67½c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Middlings, ⅌ lb	11@11⅛	11⅛@11¼	37@38½	67@67½

DYEWOODS—Sales 130 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part at $21 25 ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, to-day, at further slight rise in prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12,670 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 80@$6 00; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 45, chiefly at $6 15@$6 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $5 75@$5 95; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 80	@	$6 00
Extra State	6 10	@	6 45
Superfine Western	5 75	@	5 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@	8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@	6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	6 50	@	8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@	10 00

Southern Flour is in more demand and is firmer; sales of 1,550 bbls., at $6 80@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, at advancing rates; sales 1,250 bbls. Extra, at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—All kinds are quiet; prices are depressed.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prices have favored sellers. Sales, since our last, of 122,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 47@$1 56; Amber Western at $1 46@$1 48; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 45; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 36@$1 40; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 31; White Genesee at $1 50; Amber State at $1 45@$1 47, and Red State at $1 42@$1 45 ⅌ bush. Corn is in less demand at less buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 91,000 bushels at 79c.@80c., closing at 79c., for shipping Mixed Western; 75c.@78c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@74c. for unsound; 82c. for yellow Western, and 85c.@86c. for new White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 85c.@95c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 900 bushels. Oats are in more demand, including Canada at 68c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is in lively request, at $1 30@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 11,200 bushels. 1,000 bushels Malt were sold at $1 60 ⅌ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Superfine State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$5 40@$5 55	$5 80@$6 00
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	5 70@ 5 90	6 10@ 6 45
Superfine Western Flour, ⅌ bbl.	5 40@ 5 55	5 75@ 5 95
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl.	5 65@ 6 90	6 20@ 8 25
Extra Canadian Flour, ⅌ bbl.	5 75@ 6 75	6 25@ 8 00
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl.	5 75@ 8 25	6 70@ 8 75
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl.	3 00@ 4 30	3 50@ 5 40
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl.	3 00@ 3 30	3 80@ 4 50
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1 45@ 1 60	1 47@ 1 62½
Red and Amber Wheat, ⅌ bush	1 25@ 1 45	1 22@ 1 48
Corn, ⅌ bushel	65@ 67	79@ 90
Rye, ⅌ bushel	82½@ 85	85@ 95
Barley, ⅌ bushel	72@ 80	1 30@ 1 40
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	42@ 43	70@ 71

Stocks of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of each of the last four years:

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
West'n Can'l Fl'r, bbls.	681,876	569,800	447,056	721,383
Canadian Flour, bbls.	17,150	10,200	11,100	2,405
Southern Flour, bbls.	228,563	91,998	36,956	28,500
Wheat, bush	1,915,388	3,535,741	2,046,052	4,731,817
Corn, bush	79,400	2,712,000	5,573,911	4,223,013
Rye, bush	30,500	26,400	58,500	33,270
Barley, bush	868,795	169,574	435,472	99,835
Oats, bush	1,576,100	494,790	774,575	531,312

We are indebted for the foregoing important statement of the stocks of Breadstuffs on hand, to our friend, Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON, No. 85 Broad-street, publisher of the *Corn Exchange Reporter*.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "There has been no material change in the aspect of the business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight. The trade have settled down to the usual quiet of the Winter months. The prices throughout the country ruling relatively higher than at the seaboard, serves to give a firm tone to the trade generally, and holders of both Flour and Grain are not ready sellers except at full rates. Since my last report, the transportation by the canals has been closed for the season, and the supplies, until May next, must be entirely by railroad facilities, which, in the present disturbed state of the country, can only be at high rates, and chiefly for Flour and Provisions. In Flour there is but little doing. The stock is large and the demand quite moderate; the retail trade purchase only for present wants, and in the absence of speculation, and with but little demand for export, there is much inactivity and irregularity in rates. For Wheat there is a very moderate demand, but the stock of prime shipping quality being light, that description is held with firmness, whilst the inferior quality is plenty and obtainable at easier prices. Rye is scarce and in fair demand. Indian Corn has fluctuated in value and been in good request; and although the stock is large, yet the high price of Oats and the wants of the Government serve to keep the article firm."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 26, '62	323,149	11,087,122	3,290,885
New-Orleans	Dec 1, '62	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Dec. 18, '62	10,451	478,914	45,798
Baltimore	Dec. 19, '62	7,425	235,253	42,641
Boston	Dec. 19, '62	11,097	—	15,088
Other Ports	Dec. 12, '62	1,325	488,074	—
Total		353,451	12,289,363	3,374,412
To about same period, 1861		675,448	9,697,602	4,873,098
To about same period, 1860		966,681	11,248,029	2,179,418
To about same period, 1859		165,900	347,877	—

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
From N. Y., to Dec. 16, 1862	45,980	708,033	10,602
Other Ports, to latest dates	2,659	—	1,667

HAY—North River is in lively request up to 85c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
North River Bale, ⅌ 100 lbs	70c.@85c.	85c.@$1

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, at previous prices.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Buenos Ayres, ⅌ lb	22c.@22½c.	28½c.@29½c.
Rio Grande, ⅌ lb	21c.@21½c.	27½c.@28½c.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at uniform quotations, including new, at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
New, ⅌ lb	24c.@30c.	16c.@24c.	16c.@25c.

LEATHER—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Oak, light and med., ⅌ lb	26c.@30c.	31c.@35c.
Heml'k, light & med., ⅌ lb	17c.@21½c.	26c.@31c.

METALS—Have been quiet yet firm.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Copper, ref'd Ing., ⅌ lb	— 27 @— —	— 30½@— 31
Iron, Eng. Bar, ⅌ ton	— — @— —	67 50 @77 50
Iron, Scotch Pig, ⅌ ton	22 00 @23 50	33 00 @33 50
Iron, Sheet, Eng., ⅌ lb	— 3½@— 6½	— 5 @— 6
Lead, Pig, ⅌ 100 lbs	6 75 @ 7 00	7 87½@ 8 00
Spelter, Plates, ⅌ lb	— 6½@— 5¾	— 7⅛@— 7⅜
Tin, Banca, ⅌ lb	— 32 @— —	— 40 @— 42½
Tin, Straits, ⅌ lb	— 30 @— 30½	— 40 @— —
Tin, Plates, ½X, ⅌ box	9 75 @10 00	12 00 @12 50
Zinc, Sheets, ⅌ lb	— 7½@— 7¾	— 10½@— 10¾

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 530 bbls. New-Orleans at 25c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gal.	32c.@37c.	50c.@55c.	25c.@55c.
Cuba Musc'a, ⅌ gal.	18c.@23c.	22c.@28c.	27c.@36c.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and nominal.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Crude Turpen., ⅌ 280 lbs.	Nominal.	$20 00@$20 75
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal.	— @$1 40	2 55@ 2 60
Tar, ⅌ bbl	$9 00@ 9 50	6 50@ 9 00
Common Resin, ⅌ 310 lbs.	6 00@ —	15 50@ 14 00

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged rates.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been more active and firmer, in the Providence market. The week's sales have been 55,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces, 48x52, 12c.; 8,000 pieces, 56x60, 13c.; 4,000 pieces, 60x60, 13½c.; 6,000 pieces, 60x64, 13¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 13⅞c.; 4,000 pieces, 60x64, 13⅜c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 13½c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 13⅝c.; 8,000 pieces, 64x64, 13¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and has advanced to $14 31¼@$14 50 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in good demand at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 1,500 boxes. Lard continues unchanged; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet at drooping rates; sales, since our last, 150 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce; India Mess, $25@$26 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$12 00 @$12 50	$14 37½@$14 50
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	8 00 @ 9 50	11 62½@ 12 50
Cut Meats, ⅌ bbl	— 4 @ — 6	— 5½@ — 8
Rep'ked Mess Bf. ⅌ bl.	11 50 @ 12 00	11 50 @ 13 00
Lard, ⅌ lb	— 7¼@ — 8¾	— 9½@ — 10½
State Butter, ⅌ lb	— 16 @ — 21	— 21 @ — 25
Cheese, ⅌ lb	— 5½@ — 7½	— 9½@ — 13

RICE—Sales 700,000 lbs. East India on private terms.

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Carl'na, ⅌ 100 lbs	$2 75@$3 87½	$6 62½@$7 50	$8 50@$9 00
E. India, in bond	— @—	— @—	4 00@ 5 50

SALT—Is in moderate demand, including Liverpool Ground at $1 20@$1 25, and do. Fine at $1 75@$2 15 ⅌ sack; and Turk's Island at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quiet, but quoted steady, at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more active and a shade firmer; sales 750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9½c.@10½c., and Cuba at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Cuba, ⅌ lb	6½c.@8¾c.	8c. @10½c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ lb	9c. @9½c.	8½c.@11c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ lb	8c. @9½c.	8½c.@10½c.

TALLOW—The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The Tallow market continues very quiet, the business transacted during the past week being of the most trivial character. The receipts have not been very heavy, but the majority of European orders are at too low rates to lead to transactions of moment, and our last week's extreme quotations are no longer obtainable. To-day, the market is nominal, and choice shipping lots might, perhaps, bring 10½c. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 9½c.; 1861, 9½c. Grease continues in light request, and prices are barely supported."

TEAS—Are in limited request, at unchanged prices.

Prices of Teas in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Hyson, ⅌ lb	35c.@60c.	75c.@93c.	75c.@$1 10
Oolong, ⅌ lb	30c.@60c.	55c.@80c.	62c.@95c.
Souchong, ⅌ lb	25c.@45c.	38c.@65c.	45c.@75c.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, at drooping rates.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Kentucky, ⅌ lb	4c.@13½c.	8½c.@16c.	13½c.@30c.
Cuba, ⅌ lb	20c.@23c.	20c. @23c.	35c. @45c.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 38½c.@39c. ⅌ gallon.

Prices of Whisky in New-York Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Domestic, ⅌ gall.	19c.@19½c.	19½c.@20c.	38½c.@39c.

WOOL—Has been very quiet, recently; prices have been depressed.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
American Fleece, ⅌ lb	30c.@55c.	47c.@52c.	58c.@65c.
American Pulled, ⅌ lb	25c.@42c.	42c.@48c.	48c.@60c.

FREIGHTS—The market was very dull, to-day. For Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 11d. ⅌ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6½d. ⅌ bushel. For London—8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow—1,000 Oars at ½d. each. For Antwerp—1,500 gallons Oil at 5s. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Hunchback.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney—Magic Joke—Fortune's Frolic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from the Army of the Potomac that all was quiet on the Rappahannock yesterday. We do not hear anything further of Stuart and his rebel raiders.

Gen. Curtis has given official notice to the War Department of the achievement of Gens. Blunt and Herron, with a portion of the Army of the Frontier, in marching from Fayetteville across the Boston Mountains and capturing Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. They moved over the mountains on Saturday, and marched to the river without halting, the cavalry in advance. The enemy was driven across the river—some of them being killed and wounded—and three steamboats, some camp equipments and a hundred prisoners were captured. The march of forty-five miles, with arms and service, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valley, Gen. Curtis characterizes as a most gallant and arduous affair.

A Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* makes a very important statement in connection with the present condition of affairs in the vicinity of Nashville. He states that Gen. Rosecrans' entire army has, for some time past, been subsisted on forage gathered in the neighborhood of the city, and that not an ounce of the rations transported thither by rail from Louisville has yet been touched. The supplies in the country around Nashville are by no means yet exhausted.

Over 100 tons of ammunition was shipped from Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, to the Army of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Dec. 24, states that in consequence of the disturbances in the vicinity of that city the elections for Congressmen in the neighboring districts had been postponed for twenty days.

After the arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans, the question of the future movements of the expedition was discussed among the general officers in his presence, when he is said to have remarked: "Gentlemen, we shall never return as we came, (pointing down the Mississippi,) and we are *not* going to Texas."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and immediately took a recess for fifteen minutes, the object of which was a myth to all but the members. On reassembling, the veto message of the Mayor, on the resolution appointing 162 Commissioners of Deeds, overruled by the Councilmen the day previous, was called up for action. Mr. Boole thought the objections of the Mayor were inconsistent, because it would be quite an impracticable matter to settle the legal difficulty respecting the excess of appointments by limiting the number of new appointments. The most feasible plan of adjustment—and the one which the Common Council would strive to have carried out—was to have a law passed legalizing the acts of all the appointees. Such a law would set at rest all questions of doubt concerning the acts of Commissioners of Deeds in the City, since their number has exceeded 300. The Board concurred in overruling the veto. No further business of importance was transacted. Adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The approval of the nomination of C. W. Ridley for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, for the Harlem District, was concurred in; also the resolutions of regret at the death of Adjt. Charles Laty, of the Fifty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburgh. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A communication was read from the District-Attorney, stating that a vacancy substantially exists in the office of Interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, by reason of the involuntary absence of Mr. Kazinski, the present incumbent, and asking that his place be declared vacant and a successor appointed. (Mr. K. is supposed to be in Fort Lafayette on a charge of defrauding the Government.) The communication was referred for an investigation of the whole subject. The Mayor sent in another batch of nominations for Marshals, with the request that the Board would advise with him about the fitness of the men, before finally acting upon them. He holds that the responsibility of the appointments rests altogether upon him—the Marshals being amenable to and removable by him. Messrs. Purdy and Davis argued that the responsibility rested as much upon the Board as it did upon the Mayor—the "advice and consent" required of the former by law placing the matter in that light. (It is stated that the Supervisors have demanded twenty-four of the thirty appointments, and that the balance of them are claimed by the members of the Legislature who aided in passing the bill creating the offices.) Of the thirty names sent in fourteen are those of Democrats. The nominations were all unanimously rejected. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday; the Board for the next ye

being the same in membership as the present Board.

The receipts of cotton for the past few days in Cincinnati have been unusually large, amounting in all to 1,963 bales Of this amount, 1,143 bales came from Memphis, 79 from Louisville, 536 from Cairo, and 385 from St. Louis.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Barnard decided to hear the motions to open the defaults, and set aside the inquests taken in the cases brought against Fernando Wood, to recover for injuries alleged to have been received during the riots of 1857. The motions were accordingly argued, and decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was again very active yesterday. An extraordinary business, in amount, was done in the Railway Stocks. Gold 133 per cent.; Exchange 146 per cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair request yesterday. Flour and Wheat advanced slightly; Corn was heavy. Hog products were in good demand, as were also Sugars, Hay, Hops, East India Rice, New-Orleans Molasses, and Printing Cloths. Candles, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Salt, Seeds, Spices, Coffee, Tallow, Teas, Wool, Whalebone, and Naval Stores were inactive. Whisky was salable and steady. Very light Freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock Markets are again crowded. The enormous supply of Hogs, added to fair receipts of other animals, makes the largest total (71,443) of live stock ever received in this City during a single week. Coming at a time when poultry and game are abundant, and the dead meat markets are packed with dressed carcasses of all kinds, with warm, muggy weather besides, it is not surprising that they sold slowly, and that large numbers are left over.... Beeves number 4,809 for the week, of which 4,414 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street. Prime cattle went off pretty well Monday morning, but the poorer kinds sold slowly at first, and the market grew worse till its close Tuesday night. Some extra fat steers, brought in for holiday beef, were sold at 11c. ℔ ℔., net weight. They were choice animals, fed by D. Allerton, in Broome County, N. Y. Common Western and State cattle brought 7c.@7½c., and a good many of the rough scallawags, of which there were far too many, had to be sold at 5c. and under. The decline on ordinary and poor stock was ½c. ℔ ℔. A few remnants were left unsold.... Sheep are scarce, and 25c.@37c. ℔ head higher. Receipts, 4,957, which is the smallest number since May, 1861. Good Sheep can now be weighed out at 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔.; extra Sheep, 6½c.@7c.... Live Hogs beat former weeks of plenty. Receipts, 61,165, which is more than ever previously reported. The yards are crowded to excess, and still they come. Prices have fallen off ½c.; nothing selling over 4½c.@4⅝c.

The Finished Year.

We present, this morning, a complete diary of the important events of the war during 1862. It is a varied view of light and shade. Yet, as a whole, it can be regarded only with satisfaction, and may be dwelt upon profitably. We are apt to give undue consequence to the immediate present. Our fears and hopes are too much regulated by the morning's news, which in the very nature of war may be favorable or unfavorable, just as, in the very nature of the winds and waves, your last cast of the log may show progress, or the contrary. That last cast, if you are sensible, you count but as a single item. You don't generalize about it at all. To do that, you go to the log-book itself. You found your expectation of reaching your proposed point upon the general story the log-book tells—its make-up in the long run. The chronological table is our log-book; and it is to that alone we should recur when we try to calculate the final result.

It is difficult, in the shadow of the late reverse, to realize adequately the change which the twelvemonth has wrought in our favor. In every material particular we are vastly better off than we were a year ago. We cherished hopes then, but we are immeasurably better entitled to do so now. A glance will show this.

Militarily, how stands it? A year ago we had not won on land a single battle of any account. Hatteras and Hilton Head, for which we were indebted to our navy alone, were all that relieved a dismal catalogue of disasters. It was not until the 19th of January that we gained the first earnest of future success, in the battle of Mill Springs. Since then the preponderance of victories on our side has been most marked. One need but to examine our diary methodically to be struck with this. Regard for a moment the principal engagements. In the Winter, Mill Springs, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, all in our favor. In the Spring, New-Madrid, Pea Ridge, Newbern, Winchester, Santa Fé, Island No. Ten, Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Pulaski, *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, Fort Wright, Fort Macon, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Bridgeport, Williamsburgh, West Point and Hanover Court-house, all successes, without an exception; the rebels having nothing to offset them but Front Royal, and the other fights when, with overwhelming force, they pursued Banks up the Shenandoah. In the Summer, Fair Oaks, Memphis, Baton Rouge and Cross Keys, all to our advantage. In the "seven days'" battles before Richmond, consequent upon the transfer of our base from the Pamunkey to the James River, beginning with Gaines' Mills and ending with Malvern Hill, according to Gen. McClellan, we "whipped the enemy every time." The battle of Cedar Mountain resulted in the enemy falling back, though in many respects they had won the advantage; while the battle of Groveton and the second battle of Bull Run, on the other hand, resulted in our falling back, though in many respects *we* had gained the advantage. The only positive victories of importance won by the rebels during this season, was that of James Island, near Charleston, and the repulse of our gunboats at Vicksburgh. In the Autumn our important victories were at South Mountain, Antietam, Plymouth, Iuka, Corinth, Hatchee River, Perryville, Chaplin Creek, second battle of Pea Ridge, and Cane Hill; while our only reverses were Harper's Ferry, which was the consequence of treachery, Mumfordsville and Hartsville. In the present month of December we have had the victory of Prairie Grove, and those attending Gen. Foster's expedition to Goldsboro, and have suffered no discomfiture but the signal one at Fredericksburgh. This survey of the chief battles of the year, though general, is, we are sure, substantially correct. The balance is greatly in our favor.

Geographically, how is it? In Virginia, when the year dawned upon us, we were shut in upon the Western mountains, upon the narrow fringe of Arlington Heights over the Potomac, upon the two counties east of the Chesapeake, and upon the cannon-shot range of Fortress Monroe and Newport's News. Even the broad Potomac was blockaded by rebel batteries. Now we have the virtual command of at least half of the State. Then the only points we held in the Atlantic States South were Key West, Port Royal, and the quicksands of Hatteras. Now we have the command of a quarter of North Carolina, and, save Wilmington and Charleston, possess the entire Atlantic coast of the Southern State. In the valley of the Mississippi, the rebels then commanded half of Missouri and two-thirds of Kentucky, and every foot of soil south to the Gulf. Now, all of Missouri, all of Kentucky, the greater part of Tennessee, half of Arkansas, the greater part of Louisiana, and large portions of Mississippi, are within our control. In the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona the rebel flag, which was then defiant, has ceased to float altogether. The National army lines have been extended within the year over nearly a half of the territory then claimed by the Confederacy, and—what is of great significance—it has uniformly proved that ground once lost to the rebels is permanently lost. They have again and again made desperate efforts to repossess some of the important positions taken from them; but in not a single instance with any lasting success. Their limits have been constantly growing less, and that, too, irreparably.

In our foreign relations, the year has brought, also, a decided improvement. England has committed herself more decidedly than ever to the policy of non-intervention; and, without the coöperation of that Power, there can possibly be no intervention that we need fear. The more advanced position of the National Government against Slavery has made our cause stronger with the European masses, while the extraordinary increase of our naval strength has impressed their rulers with a new and wholesome fear. The want of cotton has made itself felt with more direful effect, and yet we are safer to-day than ever from foreign interference. The year, it is true, has subjected us to some unjust treatment from abroad; but, we have a right to congratulate ourselves that we have escaped all serious complications.

Thus we stand at the close of the year, so far as regards progress actually made. If reference be had to our preparations for the future, the view is still more encouraging. When the year opened we had not a solitary iron-clad. The *Monitor* was not launched until the middle of February. Now we have not less than forty-four invulnerable vessels—a larger and more formidable fleet of this class than all Europe combined—while our other vessels in the service have been increased more than threefold, so that they now amount to nearly five hundred. The army has more than doubled in effective numbers; in discipline and every soldierly quality it has improved in even greater ratio. What is of higher consequence still, every department is under far more energetic direction than it was twelve months ago. Then procrastination was the ruling spirit. Now unrelaxing activity is the universal order of the day.

We make no predictions as to what 1863 will accomplish. But this much is certain: 1862 has secured gains and advantages which, by every natural law, *ought* to insure the complete suppression of the rebellion within the next twelvemonth. It will depend entirely upon the fidelity of the North whether this end is realized.

The Banks Expedition, and the Occupation of Texas.

It is now rendered certain that one of the great objects of the Banks Expedition is the occupation of Texas. Col. Hamilton has gone out with all the powers of military governorship, and, it is understood, will take immediate measures toward restoring his State to the old flag. It is not believed that this will require a very serious military struggle. Twenty thousand men, aided by the Unionists who will rally at the call of their old leaders, will probably be quite enough to seize and hold all the principal points. In fact, no State can be detached so easily from the Confederacy as Texas. Its white population—480,000 by the last census—is less numerous than that of almost any other Confederate State; and of this population a much larger proportion is loyal than elsewhere. It has but few troops within its borders, its fighting men having been nearly all incorporated with the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. So soon as the Mississippi is opened—which is the first thing in order, and will be quickly accomplished—all accessions, either of soldiers or of munitions of war from the Confederacy, could easily be prevented by a few gunboats plying up and down the river. Thus Texas, once gained, can be held with little difficulty.

It will be a most important acquisition—in real value, probably, second to none but Richmond itself. The State embraces more than a third of the present territory of the Confederacy; and its loss, in itself, will be a great discouragement to the rebellion. But, more than that, it is notorious that the primary object of secession was the extension of Slavery into the great Southwestern regions of the continent. The favorite dream was the formation of a great slave-holding empire, which should eventually rule down to the Isthmus. The most effectual way of dispelling that delusion is to interpose the strong arm of the United States between the Confederacy and its expected spoil. The occupation of Texas will be a substantial demonstration that the *extension* of Slavery, by means of the Confederacy, is a physical impossibility. Our very first effort, in the first stage of the war, after securing the safety of Washington, ought to have been to hem in the Confederacy on the only side where it could have hoped for future growth.

There is another consideration, too, which comes within the scope of wise statesmanship. It is well always, while hoping for the best, to be prepared for the worst;—and assuming, therefore, in this sense, that the Confederate States may possibly secure their independence, the possession of Texas would be for us an inestimable advantage. The boundary limits of the Confederacy would, doubtless, be settled by the extent of territory in its practical possession. If Texas were in our hands it would remain there. This would enable us to be independent of all the rest of the world. Otherwise, we never could be. Texas, by the best authorities, is capable of producing six millions of bales of *cotton*, which is two millions more than the ordinary crop of the entire United States. It has seven millions of acres also, favorable to the growth of the *sugar*-cane, and capable of yielding three times as much sugar as is now consumed in the entire United States. Surely a wise statesmanship, however resolved to crush the rebellion in its whole breadth, would yet take good care that, in any event, these two immense staples should be secured to the nation. The occupation of Texas would insure this.

A step further would bring another advantage, of quite equal importance. Gunboats on the Arkansas and White Rivers may, with the assistance of a small land force, take possession of the main part of Arkansas, including Little Rock, its Capital. By similar means, on the Red River, all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi may be easily reduced to our authority. Thus, the rebels would be left with absolutely nothing west of the Mississippi. Retaining these in our possession, there will be no longer any danger that the control of the Lower Mississippi would ever pass out of our hands. There are, therefore, abundant motives for the effort to restore Texas to the National flag. It will not be a difficult task, and every consideration, whether present or future, whether certain or contingent, urges its speedy accomplishment.

Blunt and Herron on the War Path.—The most industrious workers of the Union army by all odds, at the present time, seem to be Gens. Herron and Blunt, of the Army of the Frontier. After their brilliant, overwhelming and most remarkable victory over Gen. Hindman's rebel forces at Prairie Grove, they did not stop in their career and rush to Washington, nor even to St. Louis, to sun their laurels and receive the plaudits of idle and gaping crowds on the street corners. They did not, so far as we have seen, even instigate the ready scribes that follow most of the Union camps to write magniloquent puffs of their military genius for the papers, and suggest to the thoughtless and inappreciative Government the fitness of making each of the Western heroes a *Major-General* on the spot, and assigning him to an army corps or a Department. They did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, being plain, blunt men, and decidedly earnest in their rough work of whipping rebels, they paused at Prairie Grove only long enough to bury their dead enemies and their own hapless killed, and ascertain which way the redoubtable Hindman had fled. Being satisfied on the latter point, this excellent pair of Union leaders chose a picked corps of cavalry and artillery, and resolved to feel the enemy's position by a rapid reconnoissance in force south across the Boston Mountains, and toward the Arkansas River. The telegraph has told the rest of the story. This picked force, about 6,000 strong, "flying light," in fighting trim, with six days' rations in their haversacks, made a forced march of 45 miles over mountains and roads of incredible difficulty, pausing not, and meeting no rebel obstruction till they pushed right into the town of Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, the chief Western city in the State of Arkansas. The rebels were taken utterly by surprise, and fled across the river in haste, using three steamboats in effecting their escape. But with all their celerity they lost valuable stores and property, and the very boats that served them so handsomely at the last moment.

The occupation of Van Buren is of high importance. It is further South than any Western (frontier) army has yet advanced; and the movement being successful, it effects a permanent change in that distant theatre of war. Van Buren is the heart of the salubrious and fertile region of the Upper Arkansas River. It is situated about 125 miles above Little Rock, and flanks the capital. It is within a few miles of Fort Smith, the old and valuable military station that for so many years guarded the frontier for the United States. Southwest Missouri, it seems, is now relieved permanently from the presence of war, and the Valley of the Arkansas River must henceforth feel its shock and abide its horrors.

The Proclamation of Emancipation.—The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*:

> "The President has been strongly pressed to place the Proclamation of Freedom *upon high moral grounds, and to introduce into the instrument unequivocal language testifying to the negroes' right to freedom upon the precise principles expounded by* the Emancipationists of both Old and New-England. This claim is resisted, for the reasons that policy requires that the Proclamation be issued as a war measure, and not a measure of morality; and that Law and Justice require that the slaves should be enabled to plead the Proclamation hereafter if necessary to establish judicially their title to freedom. They can do this, the President says, on a proclamation *proceeding as a war measure from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but not on one issuing from the bosom of philanthropy.*"

The President in this exhibits his accustomed sagacity and good sense. The ultra Abolitionists seem determined that nothing shall be done toward the extirpation of Slavery unless it is done in the way which they prescribe, and on the principles and sentiments which they proclaim. The President has no more right to proclaim the freedom of the slaves, either in whole or in part, "on high moral grounds" and "as a measure of morality," than he has to decree the general abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. Whatever he does in this direction must be done as a measure of military policy and in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

President Lincoln cannot be too cautious and guarded in restricting his action on this subject, in *form* as well as in fact, to its military bearings. In our judgment, he would do well to give the document which he is expected to issue in January, as a supplement to his September proclamation, the form of a *military order*, addressed to the Generals in command within the designated limits of the States in rebellion, and enjoining them to deprive the rebels of the military aid, rendered directly or indirectly, by their slaves. Against the justice and constitutional validity of such an order nothing could be said; while its practical results would be precisely the same as those of a Proclamation addressed to the world at large.

Arbitrary Arrests—The Maryland Legislature.—The *World*, of yesterday, publishes a long letter from S. T. Wallis, Esq., one of the members of the Maryland Legislature who were arrested just on the eve of their meeting in extra session in September, 1861. It is addressed to Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and is intended to satisfy that gentleman of the injustice of a remark made by him in the Senate, to the effect that the President was justified in thus arresting the members of the Legislature "who were about to carry their State out of the Union." Mr. Wallis, in a preliminary note, requests the publication of the letter because it had been "a week in Mr. Sherman's hands without any notice, public or private." This is perhaps our fault rather than Mr. Sherman's. But for the pressure of news upon our columns for the last few days, we should have given place both to the letter of Mr. Wallis and to Mr. Sherman's reply, a day or two since. The *World* has relieved us from the necessity of publishing the first, the other will be found in our columns this morning.

Mr. Wallis devotes himself to proving that the Maryland Legislature did not intend to pass an ordinance of secession. He does this by citing from its documents declarations which received the assent of its members, that it had *no power* to pass such an ordinance, —that all it could do was to refer the matter to the people, and that even this it was not inclined to do under the circumstances which then existed. Hence, Mr. Wallis wishes Mr. Sherman to infer the Maryland Legislature was a perfectly loyal body, and the arrest of its members a very great outrage upon law and personal rights.

Mr. Sherman replies to this letter with great fullness of detail and with equal cogency of argument. He proves, beyond all controversy, that while the Legislature may not have intended to pass a formal ordinance of secession, they did intend to pass laws ostensibly for the preservation of the State from violence, but really to enrol and arm her people against the United States. He specifies what was actually done toward this end, and the sanction that was expected for it from the Maryland Legislature. And he fastens, beyond all cavil, upon Mr. Wallis and his associates, the purpose of aiding the rebellion through the action of the body of which they were members. The fact that this purpose was concealed, under other pretexts, too flimsy, however, to deceive the Government, does not in the least diminish its guilt, while it rendered doubly necessary the prompt interposition of the National authority.

Mr. Wallis, Geo. P. Kane, and other Maryland Secessionists, who were imprisoned under the President's orders, have been unusually vociferous, since their release, in protestations of their innocence. We commend any who may have been impressed by these asseverations to Mr. Sherman's exposure of their hollowness and hypocrisy.

The State Legislature.—Our State Legislature meets on Tuesday next. The Senate being the same as last year, has ten Republican and Union majority. The Assembly is generally understood to be equally divided—each party having 64. But this places in the Democratic column Mr. John Cutler, of Albany, though with what show of justice we do not perceive. Mr. Cutler was originally a Whig, and then a Republican; he has never acted with the Democrats, not even when Mr. Corning was running for Congress. He was nominated by both parties on the same day, and was elected without opposition. It is claimed, we are aware, that he is connected in some way with the Central Railroad Company; and that this fact secures his adhesion to the Democratic Party. We don't see the force of the argument, even if it were based on facts; but we believe that it is not, and that Mr. Cutler has no connection whatever with the Central Railroad. We certainly see nothing in Mr. Cutler's position, and know of nothing in his character, which should prevent his acting now, as heretofore, upon his own convictions of political principle and duty. If this is so, the Republicans and Unionists will have 65, and the Democrats 63 members in the new Assembly.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—It will be seen by an official announcement elsewere, that the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Grau, will open on Monday next. The season promises to be an unusually interesting one, both as regards artists and operas. Miss Kellogg, who, it will be remembered, has been engaged for Her Majesty's Theatre, London, appears in a round of farewell performances, supported by the strong company under Mr. Grau's charge. Her *rentrée* will be in Donizetti's "Poliuto"—a work which has not yet been rendered common by excessive repetition. Mr. Grau, indeed, in this and other respects, has made an unusually felicitous selection of operas, avoiding with commendable prudence the threadbare ones, and venturing with spirit on the production of novelties; thus we are to have "Il Polluto," "Martha," the "Sicilian Vespers," "Belesario," "Robert le Diable," "Dinorah" and "Giovanna d'Arco," the last by Verdi, and for the first time in New-York. Miss Kellogg will sustain several new *rôles*.

Miss Bateman at the Brooklyn Academy To-night.—Miss Bateman has taken, for a brief season, that much abused, but most superb house—the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Miss Kate Bateman, supported by a first-class Company, including Edwin Adams and J. W. Wallack, Jr., will, to-night and to-morrow night, appear in the "Hunchback" and "Lady of Lyons." In the former play, Miss Bateman has, on several occasions stirred Brooklynites to high flights of enthusiasm, and the announcement for to-night will undoubtedly secure a regular Philharmonic house. The seats are selling rapidly.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The First Effect of Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

Modification of the Arrangement for the Exchange of Prisoners.

Rebel Officers in Our Hands to be Retained.

Cabinet Consultation on the West Virginia Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

THE EFFECT OF JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION.

The fulmination of Jeff. Davis against Gen. Butler and the President's Proclamation has the first effect to derange the programme upon which the exchanges of prisoners have heretofore taken place. The orders and threats of the great outlaw are directly in violation of the cartel, and the first impulse of the Government was to terminate all proceedings under it. It had been merely agreed to make a general exchange, including soldiers, political prisoners and sutlers, but until Davis shall satisfactorily explain his intentions, all commissioned officers in our hands will be retained, and only privates and non-commissioned officers given up. To this extent the exchange will continue to go on, and orders to that effect were to-day telegraphed to all points. Col. Ludlow has arrived here on this business, and will at once proceed to Fortress Monroe.

THE ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Cabinet met to-day two hours earlier than usual, and was principally occupied in discussing the admission of West Virginia. In response to questions proposed by the President at a late meeting, and which we gave last night, each member had prepared a written opinion, which was to-day submitted. These opinions, though materially differing in regard to the probable results of the admission of the new State, were nearly unanimous in opposition to the dismemberment of the "Old Dominion," and the establishment on its ruins of two distinct Commonwealths, with two setts of Senators in Congress. The measure was opposed by several members, on the ground that it was a virtual acknowledgment of the legality of secession. It was argued that if Virginia was still a State in the Union, the division was illegal, and that an admission of the new State would concede the claim set up that the old State, by its secession, was absolved from its allegiance to the Union. Mr. Blair is understood to have opposed the admission on the ground that a division of the State would retard the development of its resources. He believes that the emancipation of the slaves would make the people of both sections homogeneous, and prevent a conflict of interest—while by the division the inhabitants of West Virginia would become isolated, and their condition made the worse. The President also signified his opposition to the measure, and will probably send in a veto on Monday. Judge Usher was present, acting for Secretary Smith, although the latter is believed not to have yet resigned. There is a general disposition to concede that Judge Usher will receive the appointment as Secretary, though the President is silent on the subject.

A RUMOR MORE THAN USUALLY SIGNIFICANT.

A rumor, originating in the War Department, has been in circulation here for a day or two, to the effect that Mr. Stanton intends to resign his Secretaryship about the 20th of January, in favor of Mr. Watson, his present Chief Assistant.

Mr. Stanton is a lawyer, and Mr. Watson was his partner; and it is believed that this rumor is put forth as a test of the public capacity of endurance, and as a means of determining whether it shall be practicable for Mr. Stanton to control the succession in favor of his present subordinate. The change proposed would effect but little alteration in the management of the Department, except that the war would then be managed by one patent lawyer, whereas it is now managed by two.

To anybody but very partial observers, it would seem to be clear that when a change is made in the War Department, the people will demand that some man of known capacity shall assume its management.

A SPEECH ON FINANCE.

Hon. Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, is preparing a speech for delivery in Congress, in which he intends to attack the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in severe terms. Whether the *animus* of a political quarrel between the member and Secretary will in any way affect the arguments leveled at the policy of the latter, may appear when the speech shall be spoken.

COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Commissioner Dole, of the Indian Bureau, left here yesterday on a brief visit to the North. He will return in a few days. The duties of his office in the meantime will be discharged by his chief clerk, Col. Mix.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRINGTON

returned on Monday morning from a short visit to Fortress Monroe, whither he went as a respite from the severe labors of his office.

REWARDS FOR DESERTERS FROM THE NAVY.

Commodore Harwood, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, offers a reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery into custody of the commandant of the nearest Navy-yard of each of the following named persons, deserters from the naval service of the United States:

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry Borsum and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Goddard, both of the United States steamer *Currituck*; Acting Master's Mate T. H. Brown and Acting Master's Mate Augustus Farwell, of the Potomac Flotilla; John H. Campbell, captain of the hold; Victor Perry, seaman, and H. M. Beebe and John McCue, landsmen, all of the *Currituck*.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

There are between thirteen and fourteen thousand sick and wounded patients in the different hospitals here. Since the battle at Fredericksbuugh, about 2,500 have been sent to Northern hospitals.

CHURCHES BEING GIVEN UP.

The Medical Department here is vacating and returning to their congregations, as fast as possible, the various churches which, for some months past, have been used as Government hospitals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster-General invites proposals, until the 10th of January, for furnishing his Department with 1,500,000 envelopes, more or less, as the Department may require, to be used for covering letters returned to the writers. The contract will be awarded to the party submitting the lowest and best bid, which is to be determined by taking into account the price and the quality of the samples. Bonds and security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

Bids are also invited to furnish 100,000 envelopes to have printed on them, in such manner as the Department may prescribe, the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster."

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The testimony in the Porter Court-martial to-day was quite exculpatory of Gen. PORTER. Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS testified that the night of Aug. 27 was too dark to march troops from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, unless on roads with a guide; that between New-Market and Groveton the country is much broken by ravines and woods; that no command could have moved that night, with artillery, prepared to meet the enemy; that on Aug. 29 the country between him and PORTER was broken. He always considered PORTER a faithful, energetic, devoted officer.

Major HYLAND, of the New-York Thirteenth, testified that his regiment occupied a position in front of MORELL'S Division on Aug. 29. The enemy was in front of PORTER all day in heavy force, nearly ten thousand men—enough to oppose PORTER'S entire corps, and of course prevent PORTER from attacking the enemy's right, as directed by Gen. POPE.

Brig.-Gen. SYKES, commanding one of PORTER'S Divisions, testified to his presence at PORTER'S tent on the evening of Aug. 27, when PORTER received the order from POPE to march to Bristow Station; that after a full conference between Gen. PORTER and Gens. MORELL, BUTTERFIELD and SYKES, it was unanimously determined that, owing to the darkness of the night, the crowded roads, and our soldiers being fatigued, it was not advisable to march at 1 o'clock on the 28th, as ordered by POPE; that he never in his whole military life had so much trouble to clear a road of a wagon train; that the military necessity of marching to Bristow Station was not apparent on his arrival there on August 28. Gen. SYKES said PORTER'S reputation as a General was such that he did not see how it could be questioned; that Gen. PORTER'S attention to the wants of his command, and his attention to *minutiæ* was such that witness often thought PORTER trusted too little to the capacity of his division commanders. PORTER seemed to do everything himself.

Gens. SYKES and BUTTERFIELD will be examined to-morrow; Gens. MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE in the latter part of the week. The evidence will probably be closed on Saturday.

THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

The Indian regiments, recently authorized by the War Department for service in the Indian Territory, are already in process of organization, and the list of their officers appointed by the President is nearly complete.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. EDWARD DORSCH, at Monroe, Michigan.
Dr. J. P. FINLEY, at Leon, Iowa.
Dr. EDWARD G. GRANT, at Troy, Kansas.
J. F. NEWLAND, at Emporia, Kansas.
Dr. JOHN F. DAGGETT, at Lockport, Illinois.

VISITORS.

Gen. SICKLES, Ex-Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey, and Gens. BUTTERFIELD and SYKES are here.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

Over two hundred wounded and disabled soldiers were discharged from the hospitals to-day. Surgeons appointed for the purpose by the Surgeon-General, visit the hospitals daily to discharge soldiers who have been disabled.

WOUNDED MEN SENT HOME.

One hundred and fifty wounded soldiers belonging to Connecticut and New-Jersey regiments were sent yesterday to those States, by request of their Representatives in Congress.

REINSTATED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 213.—So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. EMERSON F. GILES, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby revoked, it appearing that he was tried and acquitted by a Court-martial of the offence for which he was dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

FINANCIAL.

It is ascertained authoritatively that there is no foundation for the rumor that the Committee on Ways and Means have entertained any proposition whatever to change the existing law in receiving old Demand Treasury Notes for Customs. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to make any further issue of certificates of indebtedness beyond the limited amount already to the credit of disbursing officers. It is understood the holders will have the privilege, as soon as practicable, to fund them into twenty years' six per cent. bonds.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whenever lumber is cut, planed, matched, tongued, and grooved and beveled, and thus or otherwise prepared for dimension boxes or other packages, whether it is used on the premises where prepared, or sold in the market, it shall be considered a manufacture, and used as such.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now prepared to supply all the variety of stamps required by the Excise law, in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains. All persons within the District and States above specified, guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps hereafter, will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander PAUL SHIRLEY has been detached from the *St. Marys*, and ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, now in the Pacific. Lieut. R. H. LAMBSON has been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*. Lieut.-Commander C. C. CARPENTER has been ordered to the steamer *Catskill*. Assistant Surgeon S. W. ABBOTT has been detached from the Chelsea Hospital, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Catskill*. Assistant Surgeon J. H. MEANS has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Lehigh*.

FIRE.

FORD'S Theatre was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this evening.

Fashionable Marriage in St. Stephen's Church.

Last evening a marriage ceremony was performed in St. Stephen's Church, the interest in which warrants a brief notice. The happy pair were the youngest sister of Dr. CUMMINGS—Miss A. C. CUMMINGS—and Mr. W. E. GREENWELL, of the United States Coast Survey. An hour before the time at which the ceremony was to take place the streets in the immediate vicinity of the church were thronged by people who desired to be present on the occasion, and Twenty-eighth-street, on which the church is, was lined on both sides with carriages. At about 7½ o'clock the church was opened, and soon afterward was crowded. Those who could not obtain seats stood upon the backs of the pews. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, and was in the usual manner. The building was brilliantly illuminated. The altar was brought into the clearest view by artistically arranged gaslights and tapers. When the appointed time arrived, the happy pair entered from the front, and, with their accompanying groomsmen and bridesmaids, advanced to the altar by the main broad aisle.

The groomsmen and bridesmaids were arranged in front of the altar, as follows:

Mr. G. M. Meisdon,	Miss Almira M. Smith,
Mr. F. H. Gerdes, Jr.,	Miss Josephine Rivera,
Mr. J. S. Gouley, U. S. A.,	Miss Julie de Monthiolon,
Mr. Frank A. Ottis,	Miss Zoe Atochet,
Mr. Thomas White,	Miss Phebe Bradhurst,
Mr. C. Tharon.	Miss Catherine O'Reilly.

The organist and choir in attendance announced the appearance of the distinguished party, and the Anthem of Joy was continued until they were in front of the altar, after which the marriage ceremony commenced. The bride was given away by the brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Capt. JARDES, also of the Coast Survey.

The service over, the great mass of people separated, and then the guests who had been specially invited, entered their carriages and were driven to No. 40 East Twenty-ninth-street, where they found that and the adjoining building prepared for their reception. Feasting, dancing and every other legitimate source of enjoyment, were then "the order of the evening." Many costly presents were sent to the bride. Among them were a most elaborately finished bronze clock, with ornaments, presented by F. H. GERDES, United States Army; a splendid silver service from Mrs. E. M. BENJAMIN and Miss BYRON, of Paris; a superb dressing-case, jewelry, flowers, &c.

Ringing the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

To-night, Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the well-known bell-ringer, will ring the Old Year out and the New Year in on the chimes of Trinity. At 11½ o'clock, the pieces on the following programme will be played:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Hail Columbia.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Old Dog Tray.
5. Grand Medley, arranged expressly for Trinity Church Chimes, by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
6. Evening Bells.
7. Last Rose of Summer.
8. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
9. Yankee Doodle.
10. Home Sweet Home.

Commutation of Death Sentence by the President.

U. S. Marshal MURRAY yesterday received from the State Department a commutation of the sentence of FERDINANDO DEMARCHI, the Italian, who was convicted at the July term of United States District Court of the murder of a fellow seaman named Frank Vincent, on board the American ship *Blondel*, on her voyage from England to Singapore. DEMARCHI was to have been hung the 6th of February next. The jury recommended him to mercy, which recommendation was concurred in by the Judge and the District-Attorney, and in accordance therewith President LINCOLN has commuted his sentence to 15 years at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

Treasure Shipments for California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. will charge 7@8 per cent. for shipping gold to New-York by the next steamer. It is generally anticipated that the treasure shipment for New-York will be exceedingly light, and that the bulk going forward will go by British steamer from Aspinwall.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Goods for the Holidays.
Robes de Chambre
in great variety of
Chintz, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere.
Also,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SMOKING JACKETS
by
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st.,
Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 13 Pen	3 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer.
No. 169 Broadway.

Devlin & Co.
HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS
OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES,
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES.
Corner of Broadway and Grand st., and corner of Broadway and Warren st.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Ay Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Verzenay Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Verzenay in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs. Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Stilton and Chedder Cheese,
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes,
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOGUE—FIELD.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, THOMAS BOGUE to MARY, daughter of David Field, Esq., all of this City.

CONRAD—GADDIS.—On Monday, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Brinton Smith, CHARLES CONRAD, of Philadelphia, to KATE LOUISE, dauhhter of Jacob B. Gaddis, Esq., of Jersey City.

KERN—MACKELLAR.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Ezra L. Gillett, JOSEPH OGDEN KERN, Esq., of Hoboken, N. J., to Miss JEANNETTE CRAIG MACKELLAR, eldest daughter of William Mackellar, Esq., of Harlem, N. Y.

STEVENS—SPERRY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Floy, WILLIAM STEVENS, of Bridgeport, Conn., to MARY C., daughter of Henry C. Sperry, Esq., of this City. No cards.

SMITH—ALLEN.—At Peapack, N. J., on Christmas night, in the Church, by Rev. H. P. Thompson, ISAIAH SMITH to ELIZABETH ALLEN.

DIED.

ATKINS.—On the 27th December, 1862, JAMES ATKINS, in the 43d year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

ARBUCKLE.—At sea, J. M. DUNCAN ARBUCKLE, aged 27 years, son of the late Rev. James Arbuckle, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y.

He left San Francisco Sept. 15, 1861, for Mansanilla, Mexico, on the Queen of the Isles, since which time no tidings have been obtained concerning her.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

BAILEY.—At Falmouth, Va., on the 24th inst., WM. S. BAILEY, son of William E. Bailey, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., aged 17 years and 10 months.

BULKLEY.—At his residence, in Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, President New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 50th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Grace Church, Rye, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the New-Haven Dépôt, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 12½ P. M.

BROWN.—On Monday, Dec. 29, SAMUEL W., son of John R. and Kate Brown, aged 3 years 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 119 Jersey-av., Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CARTWRIGHT.—At the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Friday, 26th inst., of erysipelas on the brain, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 25, 1862, Capt. THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) aged 20 years and 22 days.

The officers and members of the above regiment, and the officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, also the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, and the friends and acquaintances of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, Sr., No. 258 West 29th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Funeral services will take place at the 18th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, though they sleep in dust."

CHANDLER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, JOB S. CHANDLER, in the 63d year of his age.

FITZPATRICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his father, No. 31 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, L. I., Dr. GEO. A. FITZPATRICK, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, corner of Kent and Willoughby avs., on Thursday morning, at 2½ o'clock, when a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

DENISON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, MARY AMANDA, wife of Lyman Denison, Jr., daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

GENET.—On the 3d December, WILLIAM R. GENET, Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) second son of Gen. H. J. Genet.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, Jan. 2.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Thursday, 30th inst., after a short but severe illness, ORLANDO GRAY, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Pitt-st.

GEER.—On Monday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. LUCIA GEER, relict of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 92 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, No. 136 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HOBBY.—On Tuesday morning, 30th inst., Mrs. MARY HOBBY, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, John B. Hobby, corner of Avenue A and 118th-st., Harlem, without further notice.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., SAMUEL PARKER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers will please copy.

SPEEDLING.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, 29th inst., HENRY L. SPEEDLING, of paralysis, after a lingering illness, aged 61 years 1 month and 18 days.

His remains will be taken to Fishkill [illegible] Landing for interment, to-day, (Wednesday,) 31st inst.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on the 26th inst., after a brief illness, LAURA E. WYLLY, beloved wife of George A. St. John.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 49 West 11th-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, which the relatives and freinds of the family are invited to attend.

STERLING.—At sea, on board the steamship *Arago*, of the Banks Expedition, on Saturday, Dec. 6, Lieut. FRANCIS N. STERLING, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Wm. C. Sterling, Esq., Poughkeepsie, after the arrival of his remains from New-Orleans.

TUTTLE.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 28, JOHN A. S. TUTTLE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., HENRY I., son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

ZIPPEL.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., Mrs. MARY S. ZIPPEL, widow of the late Rev. John G. Zippel, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, G. E. Zippel, No. 168 Lorimer-st., (corner of Lorimer and Powers sts.,) on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR FEBRUARY,
OUT TO-DAY.
Among its contents will be found: Congress in Session—Jonathan's Chip Basket—Four Seasons in the Courtship Year of Septimus Kight, Banker, wherein his Love Blossomed, Bloomed, Blew, and Blasted—The Organ Grinder's Lament. Price, $1 a year; single numbers, 10 cents. Published by
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THE TREASURER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, with much pleasure, acknowledges the receipt of $1,522 59-100, by the hands of Zophar Mills, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Benefits, being the proceeds of the benefit given at Niblo's Garden, Oct. 25, 1862, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

The Treasurer, in behalf of the Department, tenders his unfeigned thanks to the Benefit Committee for their untiring exertions in producing an entertainment worthy of the patronage of our fellow-citizens, and in the liberal manner in which they responded to the efforts of the Committee elicits our warmest acknowledgment. To Mr. Wheatley, the proprietor of the theatre, for a donation of $100, we tender our sincere thanks. It is gratifying to the friends and members of the Department, that amidst the difficulty and trouble that beset our beloved country, the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice comfort, health and even life itself, in discharge of their arduous duties as Firemen, are so substantially remembered.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

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FOR JANUARY, 1863.
CONTENTS:
I.—FAITH AND THEOLOGY.
II.—THE ANTIQUITY OF THE EARTH.
III.—CONSCRIPTS AND VOLUNTEERS.
IV.—MRS. SADLIER'S OLD AND NEW.
V.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
VI.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.
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IN SETS.
FREEMAN & RYER,
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Will open, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, per steamer *Europa*, a case containing over 150 sets of the above beautiful ornaments for the hair, so much needed for New-Year's Day.
Also, a beautiful variety of rich and elegant
FANCY GOODS.
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SHIPPERS OF
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Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
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COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
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SCARFS
Retail at wholesale prices. New styles just received.

in Silk and Wool, from	75c.
Scarf Rings and Pins, from	75c.
All Silk, new style	$1 50
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Fine White Shirts, 6 for	10 50

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WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description; are good for years, winter and summer. They are as superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address
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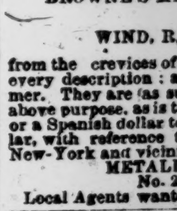

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NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a set,
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one door below Canal-st.

TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Cures chapped hands and lips in a few hours,
KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation. Price 15 and 25 cents.
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For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at No. 12 Waverley-place.

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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by
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one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

IF PETER BYRNES, COOPER BY trade, will call at the Metropolitan Hotel he will find his friend JOHNSTON, from St. Louis, who wishes to see him.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS.

DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS.
At $35, $45, $75, and $100 per dress.
Really worth $65, $75, $150, and $200.

FANCY SILKS, at $1 50—worth $2.

PLAIN EVENING SILKS, at $1—worth $1 50.

SILKS for evening dresses, at 80 cents per yard.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK.

CHEAP DRESSES.
Of Veloutine—12 yards for $2 38.
Of Cashmere Delaine—12 yards for $3.
AND MANY OTHER FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Marked down especially for the occasion.

LARGE CHOICE OF FANCY TARLATANS.
For Evening Dresses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!!!
4 yards wide, quality of $3 75 for $2 75.

Balance of our Laces and Embroideries marked down to clear them out this season.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILVER GRAY SEALSKIN CLOAKS.
MISSES' CLOAKS REDUCED TO $4 AND $5,
AT No. 381 BROADWAY.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S CHEAP CLOAK STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
A SUPERB STOCK of
NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
VERY RICHLY ADORNED,
WITH PARIS ORNAMENTS,
manufactured expressly for
THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON.
ALSO,
An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments,
FROM $5 50 UP TO $9.
ALSO,
An elegant stock of
INDIA, PARIS, AND VIENNA BROCHE,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
We have received per late arrivals a splendid stock of newest and choicest colors in
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES,
CASHMERES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
The balance of an Importer's Stock of
SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS,
purchased at a great reduction.
ALSO,
3,000 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
ALSO,
FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES,
A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES, all sizes.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
3,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard.
2,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., and 12s. per yard.
4,000 yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
Also,
10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 20c. per yard, worth 37½c.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramattas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
P. J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD,
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENSIE, Superintendent,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, MANILA AND EAST INDIA DRESS GOODS.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods in great variety; American Indian Goods, Irish Bog Oak and Horse-hair ORNAMENTS, Chinese, French and Indian Fans, new styles; White and Colored Pineapple, for ball and evening dresses; and many other novel articles, to be procured only at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. Persons in search of Holiday Gifts are invited to call and inspect our assortment.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

F. CURET,

764 BROADWAY, 766
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFT-SEEKERS
Will find the most recherché as well as popular collection
OF
"ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES"
in the complete variety of
FRENCH AND SWISS
CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS,
viz.: Cuckoo Clocks, Work-Boxes, Inkstandishes, Glove Boxes, Thermometers, Cigar-Boxes, Book Racks, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSEPARTOUTS,
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,
PORTFOLIOS AND DRAWING ALBUMS,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway,
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

MACKENZIE'S PATENT CANTERING LOCOMOTIVE HORSES.

Boys and girls on the road can cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour or so.
They've only to rise and sit as they ride,
The horse by the rein they can easily guide.

This novel and delightful exercising horse can be had at the principal House Furnishing and Toy Stores, and at No. 496 Broadway, New-York.
STEPHEN W. SMITH.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' new style of mink and sable Talmas and Collars. Ladies will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
PHILLIPS,
No. 279 Grand-st.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

SPRAGUE'S

PATENT-LEVER
SKATE BUCKLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 345 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William st.:

98 Wms'bg GasLightCo.	$50	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	$100
24 Commerce Ins. Co.	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
10 Gebhard Ins. Co.	100	50 N. West. Ins. Co.	50
40 N.AmsterdamIns.Co.	25	13 Park Insurance Co.	100
50 Grand-st.&Newt'nR.	50	5 Humboldt Ins. Co.	100
10 Wash.Marine Ins.Co.	100	50 Equitable Ins. Co.	35
60 American Coal Co.	25	100 Cairo City Property	100
60 Am. Ex. Ins. Co.	100	20 Am. Exchange Bank	100
5 Home Ins. Co.	25	20 Brevoort Ins. Co.	50
28 N.Y.& N. H. R. gen.	100	40 Peter Cooper Ins.Co.	20
40 St. Nicholas Ins. Co.	25	10 Indemnity Ins.Co.	100
10 Bank of Commerce	100	100 Mil. & Minnesota R.	100
75 Bowery Ins. Co.	25		

$4,000 Col., Pequa and Indiana R. 1st Mort. Bonds.
5,000 United States 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds.
10,000 Missouri State Sterling Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

ELEGANT DIAMOND, ENAMELED AND 18 KARAT
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of ladies' elegant diamond watches, beautifully enameled and set with fine brilliants; also, a number of ladies' and gents' superior 18 karat gold hunting watches, by the best makers. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
WONDERFUL ORIENTAL NEW YEARS PRESENTS
THIS DAY AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE
SALESROOM NO. 450 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-STREET.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of some of our first artists, together with a number of oil-paintings from various sources.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., fifteen valuable pictures, by request of the Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor, viz.: A female figure, by Louis Lang; a female head, by J. H. Barker; Portuguese Girl, by C. G. Thompson; Interior, by R. Gignoux; Landscape, by J. A. Suydam; Stagg's Head, by W. J. Hays; Landscape and Cattle, by Terry; Landscape, by Hazeltine; ditto, by J. L. Brown; ditto, by J. Thompson; four pictures, by amateur artists of the School of Design.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a close carriage, made to order by Lawrence; a full oval-top wagon, in good running order, used only a few times, made by one of our best City makers; an elegant, close panel, handsome cloth coach, built to order by Wood Brothers only one year since, has been but little used, is upholstered in crimson reps and cost $1,400. Also, a two-seat caleche, in good running order, used but a few times and made by one of our best City makers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in house No. 160 West 26th-st., consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, superb oil-paintings, mantel clock, mantel ornaments, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, bookcase, bedroom furniture, mattresses, oil-cloths, china, crockery and glassware, large oval mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, and in fact everything appertaining to a well-furnished house. Catalogues at sale, and no postponement. Sale peremptory.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, about 9 years old, kind in single or double harness, suitable for a cartman or stevedore. Also, a brown pony-built horse, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, fast traveler, sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SILVER PLATED WARE, MUSIC BOXES, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of the richest goods offered this season, suitable for New Year's presents. Catalogues now ready. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers.
BROOKLYN BONDS AND BANK STOCK at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; 19,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. improvement bonds, 29 years to run, $1,000 each; 56 shares Central Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, and bedding, mattresses, stoves, one express wagon, cutlery, plated glass and crockery ware.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT NO. 629 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, a large assortment of crystal medallion oil-paintings, photographic albums, annuals, books, engravings, and a variety of holiday presents.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 158 East 18th-st., her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid or waitress, in a private boarding-house or a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 220 Water-st., Brooklyn; good City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at No. 125 East 24th-st; can be seen for two days; best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 219 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of city reference; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent woman, as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself useful if required; first-class City reference can be given; has lived in her last place for 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Ring the private door bell.

AS GERMAN WET NURSE.—A RESPECTAble young person who lost her child a few days ago, wishes a situation; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY American woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her residence; good reference given. Call at No 397 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks and one plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; have the best of City references; also a competent nurse and seamstress; would travel as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; will be found willing and obliging; also, three chambermaids, and a small girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LADIES' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—EMployers can be supplied with competent teachers, book-keepers, copyists, photograph colorists, sewing-machine operators, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c., at Room No. 44 Bible House. Copying solicited. References—New-York: Rev. N. L. Rice, Rev. I. S. Prime, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. C. L. Brace, A. Mervin, Esq., and several ladies.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, in a broker's, mercantile, or insurance office, by a young man of high education and social position, and possessed of energetic and persevering business qualities; can write and speak in French and English, and offers the best of City references; is willing to commence on a small salary, if energy and activity can advance him. Address G. L. C., Box No. 3,472 N. Y. P. O.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is willing and industrious; can give good references. Call on, or address, M. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SITUATION wanted by an active young man in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands horses, knows the City well, and can keep accounts; good reference. Address G. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, is willing to take either; he is a single man, has the best of city reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's Harness Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a young man, as coachman; we regret to part with him much, but must on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 172 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

AS PORTER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITuation as light porter; is steady, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. D., Box No 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND OF laboring work, by a strong, temperate man, who is able and willing; would work in a sugar-house, gas-house or brewery, or at anything where he can make a living; references if required. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSman, from 25 to 30 years of age; one having a practical acquaintance with printing, pattern-making or machinery, pre'erred; also, a young man to make rough sketches in perspective, from front and side elevations. An interview may be had in Boston or New-York.
CHARLES W. FELT, Providence.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED—As groom and coachman, a man who perfectly understands taking care of horses. None need apply except those having first-class City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply at No. 41 East 16th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED, IN A small private family; one that is competent in every respect, with the best of City reference, (and none other need apply,) may leave her address at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st. Wages $12.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a first-class Protestant or French seamstress and lady's maid, who understands the dressing of hair and the use of sewing-machine. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AN AMERICAN, ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS of age, is wanted as attendant upon a gentleman visiting the continent of Europe. He must be intelligent and of good address. Address, for two days, CONTINENT, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a French or German person, who understands her business and can dress hair; none need apply unless they have City references. Call at No. 18 West 27th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a good intelligent chambermaid and waitress, with best of references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day at No. 27 Park-place.

WOOL-SORTERS.—WANTED, THREE OR four good wool-sorters to go into the country about sixty miles. Apply at No. 60 Pine-st.; none but first-class workmen need apply.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY-finisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 246 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—FOR THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA department, a man who thoroughly understands the business, both as to manufacturing and sales. Address, personally or by letter, A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED—TWO GIRLS: ONE FOR general housework; the other to wash and iron and help take care of children. Call at No. 37 West 10th-st., west of Greenwich-av.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Call on or address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, inclosing postage stamp for return answer. Office hours from 1 to 8 P. M.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 15 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 39 inches in diameter, one flue; one 18 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

63,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
35,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.
Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

RIFLED CANNON FOR SALE.

A few steel cannon, 5 1-10-inch bore, most approved pattern, adjusted with Day & Ritner's patent cushion breech and barrel. These guns will perforate 5-inch iron armor, and throw their shot from 4 to 5 miles with ease. Apply at No. 131 East 33d-st.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on in my name, at No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, is closed by sale to FREEMAN & Co. All powers of attorney to any one to transact business in my name are hereby revoked and annulled.
SAMUEL F. BARR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.
Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.
HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.
MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The unadjusted part-paid bonds of the same character will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.
The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.
J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1862.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d ult.
For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.
W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was
Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
ALEX. WILEY, JR., Sec'y.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISH-ing to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.
GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1862.
THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26, 1862.
THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, on presentation at the Banking office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York, deducting Government tax.
J. O. NOXON, Treasurer

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD CO., OHIO.—The January Coupons of the Richmond and Covington Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation, when due, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. WINSIER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1862.—At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, it was
Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the first day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 18th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City, and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 18th until the 26th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 35 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.
Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD
COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DRYER.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 22, 1862.
19TH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent., "free of Government tax," will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 5th day of January next.
By order of the Board,
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, [illegible] } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to [illegible] P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under; deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging, [illegible] and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. [illegible], 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. M. LITTELL & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by J. M. LITTELL, who will continue to manufacture Keyes' American Tallow Soap, also, Castile and other soaps, at No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.
J. M. LITTELL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully,
WERNER GRAEVE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cans, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Sour's Hotel, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

TO BROKERS.—A FIRM JUST STARTING IN a general banking and commission business is desirous of forming a connection with an active member of the Stock Board, who can influence a fair amount of business. Address, with references, IVES, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

TO BE RAFFLED THIS 4 P. M., AT ORMSBEE'S, 29th-st. and Broadway, a beautiful Saddle-mare, about 15 hands high, suitable for a Miss or Lady for a New-Year's Gift. 100 chances—$2 per chance. The winner and setter-up, each to pay $10 for refreshments.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.—Storage for carriages of every description.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.
MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

CHEAP HORSE FEED.—CARROTS, CARrots, Carrots, 87½ cents a barrel—boat *Babcock*, foot of Stanton-st., East River.

NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF THE COMMON COUNcil of the City of Brooklyn, the bounties due the soldiers of the 52d Regiment will be paid on their red checks being exchanged for blue ones. The red checks belonging to those who have not received their bounties are now in the hands of their officers at Camp Curtis Noyes, Jamaica, L. I. By order of
Major M. MORGANS, JR., Com. of Post.
CAMP CURTIS NOYES, Dec. 30, 1862.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

INFALLIBLE.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

A TURKISH REMEDY.

This wonderful medicine has no equal for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet and Whites; it is used by the most successful of our physicians, and always with the same result.

A CERTAIN CURE.

Sold by H. C. Oakley, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and S. Campbell, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st., and by dealers generally. Price $1 50 per jar. Address communication to the sole agent for the United States. J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—AT DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR of Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Duane-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, see them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening taste of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.

d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.
au27-law6mW*

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in small installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from...$110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table...$80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food...$55

Steerage, with superior accommodations...$35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
PARKERSBURGH, Capt. SAML. HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Steamboats will be provided to leave New-York at 9½ o'clock A. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 3, to convey passengers for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN, particulars of which will be given in to-morrow's paper, or at the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 3
GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SUPERIOR, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 10 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st., or D. DE GOICOURIA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry for Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 365 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director...J. GRAU

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
Farewell appearance in America of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that his promised
SECOND SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA
Will commence on
MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,

when he hopes once more to receive the kind support of the public. The remarkable favor with which the first season of the present winter was received in New-York and Philadelphia has encouraged the director to make more extensive arrangements for the forthcoming one than would have been warranted if this proof of the desire of the public for Italian Opera had not been furnished by its patrons. Relying on this support, Mr. GRAU does not think it necessary to make any indiscriminate promises, or attempt to excite public curiosity by a display of impossible intentions. He flatters himself that, supported by the hearty coöperation of his extensive company, he will be able to conduct the season faithfully, and with energy and success. It will be distinguished by two events of more than ordinary interest. The first of these is the rentrée of the highly esteemed and popular prima donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

who, prior to her departure for London, where she has been engaged as one of the principal prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre, will appear in a

SERIES OF GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

The favor and unshaken appreciation in which this young artist is held by all classes of the musical community—the rapidity with which she has conquered the leading rôles of the lyric drama; the steady development of natural genius which has marked each impersonation—have always promised a distinguished and brilliant career to the American prima donna. It has been Mr. Grau's good fortune to be associated with Miss Kellogg from the time of her début, and it happens that the first circle of her triumph will be completed under his direction. The announcement that, early in the Spring, Miss Kellogg will depart for London, where she is assigned to the same rank as the famed cantatrice, Mlle. Titiens, will be received by her friends, the public, with gratification at her success, not unmingled with regret that her talents must be withdrawn from the American stage.

Among the Operas that will be produced during the coming season will be "Il Poliuto," "Martha," the "Vepres Sicilienne," "Belisario," "Robert le Diavolo," "Dinorah," and

GIOVANNA D'ARCO, BY VERDI.

The production of this last named work will constitute the SECOND EVENT OF THE SEASON. It will form the principal attraction of the present season in Paris, and is being prepared in London for the Spring; but in this work New-York will enjoy a priority of representation over both capitals, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

With the exception of "Martha," and one or two of her other favorite characters, Miss Kellogg will appear in an entirely new repertoire, viz.: as Paulina in "Il Poliuto," Leonora in "Il Trovatore," Alice in "Robert el Diavolo," and Giovanna in "Giovanna d'Arco."

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,
OPENING NIGHT,
and first farewell appearance of
MISS KELLOGG.
Donizetti's tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs.)

MISS KELLOGG.........as.........Paulina
BRIGNOLI.......Poliutus | AMODIO.........Severus

The remaining characters supported by the full strength of the company, with a grand mise en scene.

CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO

Ticket offices will be open to-day, where orders will be received for reserved seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS BATEMAN
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

The direction have pleasure in announcing that a brief engagement has been effected with the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
who will appear on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, as Julia, in
THE HUNCHBACK,
affording the public of the two cities the only opportunity at present of witnessing this
BEAUTIFUL IMPERSONATION,
which has elicited such unanimous admiration from the most intelligent and fashionable audiences.
MISS BATEMAN
will be supported by the eminent tragedian,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
the popular young actor,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
aided by a complete and excellent stock company.

The same care and liberal expenditure which has hitherto characterized the management under which Miss Bateman has appeared is the best guarantee that nothing will be left undone to render the performance worthy of the best consideration of the public, as well as the high professional standing of the distinguished artiste.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged are hereby notified that the Hunchback will be rehearsed at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

To-morrow evening, Jan. 1, Bulwer's popular play (first time at the Academy) of the LADY OF LYONS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A three-story, high basement, brick house in Broad-st., one of the most convenient and best finished houses, with all the modern improvements, and as desirable a residence as any in the city, having a large lot, containing a choice variety of fruit trees and grapevines. The house is new, and built for the present owner, and in fine condition. Also, a brick stable and carriage-house near the same for sale. Also, a large corner lot on High-st., 74 feet by 240 feet deep—one of the most desirable lots on the street. For particulars apply to KING & BOND, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE residences in 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square. The house is 25 by 65, with an extension the whole width of the lot, all in elegant order and beautifully decorated. Possession at an early day; the lot is a leasehold; house can be sold with or without the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, replete in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 65 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts—also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres each, payable $1 a week. Also, village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE or exchange a desirable farm or tract of land, with an extensive frontage on the Hudson, 38 miles from the City, near depôt and landing, and suitable for first-class country seats; also, a plot of 12 or more acres at West Park, opposite Hyde Park, with a splendid view and frontage on the river. E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 68 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of three grown persons. Must be between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. Address L. C., 5th-av. Hotel Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession—a first-class house, already furnished, between 4th and 6th avs., below 39th-st. Address B, Box 3,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF reception room, for a dentist, north of Bleecker-st. Address B. L. W., No. 5 Bond-st. Furnished or unfurnished.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...Wm. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

"The scenery, costumes and appointments of 'Faust and Marguerite' are unsurpassable; some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust.....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine. Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander...Mr. A. W. Fenno | Seibel.......Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite..........Miss Emily Thorne
Martha...Miss Mary Wells | Bertha....Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
and
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
LAST WEEK
Of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE.
The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Prepared expressly for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Positively the last week of the Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
As the highly gifted and popular Comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD
Is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on
MONDAY, JAN. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director...Carl Anschutz
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1.
Sixty-second Opera Night.
Weber's Grand Romantic Opera in Four Acts
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.
Sixty-third Opera Night.
Mozart's Grand Romantic Opera in Three Acts
THE SERAGLIO.
(Die Entführung.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.
Sixty-fourth Opera Night.
OPERA AND BALLET.
JEAN DE PARIS.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

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Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

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D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

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*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF CLASSICS, who has fitted boys for Yale and Harvard, and a superior mathematician, desires a situation. He has testimonials from, and can refer to prominent gentlemen, but relies for success upon his own intrinsic merit. He has had a large and successful experience, and was connected for several years with a first-class institution. Call on, or address INTERVIEW, at No. 42 John-st., New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement either as Principal or Assistant; he teaches both common and higher English, including mathematics and book-keeping; also, Latin and French if required; has first-class references and testimonials. For further particulars or an interview, address, till Jan. 3, A. C. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or A. C. HORACE, New-York City.

AN ASSISTANT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, as assistant governess, a German lady, who is perfectly competent to teach the English and German languages, and all other educational branches; also the rudiments of music; liberal salary given; undoubted reference required. Address, with name, S. & S., Box No. 1,366 Post-office.

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AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., No. 328 6th-av., New-York.

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1863. DIARIES. 1863

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at all stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Near Union-square. Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, NEW YEAR'S EVE,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31,
(fifth time) the
standard old comedy,
by Coleman and Garrick,
of the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ogleby	Mr. John Gilbert
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Reynolds
Brush	Mr. Floyd
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Betty	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Fanny	Miss Madeline Henriquez
Chambermaid	Mrs. Reeves
Trusty	Miss Carman

THURSDAY, (New-Year's Day,)
GREAT HOLIDAY PLAY,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY—(By desire)
LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY—(Last time for the present)
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY, Jan. 5, will be produced, for the first time here, the romantic drama of
PAULINE.
APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES and SCENERY (by Mr. Isherwood) ALL NEW. MUSIC by Mr. STOEPEL.
A GREAT CAST.
Box book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation, "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.
To be repeated, "Central Park," "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

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Grand Holiday Performances.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Every night in three of their charming performances.
1. THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
which can be performed but for a few nights more.
2. THE MAGIC JOKE.
And
3. FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
A gala performance on New Year's night.
Remember,
LAST WEEK,
but one, of
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863.
Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.
LE CODE DES FEMMES.
LE SERMENT D'HORACE.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863.
Assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. J. E. THOMAS,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Signor ABELLA and
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; [illegible] & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN

Begs to announce to her numerous friends, in this manner, as it is impossible for her Secretary to answer privately their request for her
CARTE DE VISITE,
that they can be obtained of
APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.
FREDERICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS, WITH music and new apparatus for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' physical Institute of Boston. ABNER S. BRADY.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES

WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN
Hartford, TO-NIGHT, Dec. 31.
Bridgeport, Jan. 1.
Yonkers, Jan. 2.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 5.
Troy, Jan. 6.
Auburn, Jan. 8.
Syracuse, Jan. 9.
And will deliver his first Oration in Tremont Temple, BOSTON, on MONDAY, Jan. 12.
Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,282 Post-office, New-York.

HENRY C. KINNEY WILL DELIVER a lecture upon the *Life, Times, Influence and Writings of Lord Bacon*, at Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) on TUESDAY NEXT, (Jan. 6.) The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT JUBILEE!

FREEDOM'S WATCH-NIGHT at SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, Pastor, corner of Prince and Marion sts. Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1862. Speeches will be made by several eminent Abolitionists, representatives of the veterans, and the young soldiers of the anti-slavery army. Christian friends and fellow-citizens, far and near, are invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Singing will be under the direction of Mr. E. Dias, chorister, with a full choir. Prof. Abbott will preside at the organ. Speeches will be made by

Hon. C. C. Leigh,	Rev. S. S. Jocelyn,
Rev. D. H. Vandeveer,	Robert Thompson, Esq.,
Rev. William Goodell,	Dexter Fairbanks, Esq., and
Junius C. Morel, Esq.,	Edward Gilbert, Esq.

A NEW YEAR'S INVITATION.—PROTESTANT Episcopal Church of the Atonement, (free) 2d-av. corner 33d-st., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on the first Sunday afternoon of each month, when, at 3 P. M. the regular evening services will be held for the Sunday School, and the entire catechism will be recited by the children; the singing and chanting will also be performed by them.

At the recent Christmas Services and Festival of this School, the singing, reciting of the catechism entire, and the chanting of the Tenth Selection from the Psalter, the *Cantate*, the *Benedic*, and the Nicene Creed, were performed by the children of our large and interesting Sunday School, not only to the satisfaction, but to the admiration and astonishment of the crowded audiences present.

To still carry forward the good Church work, which has been thus far so successfully prosecuted in this poor, populous part of our City, funds are *needed*; yes, *pressingly* needed; yea, *most pressingly needed*. *At the opening of the New Year the Rector will be glad to see the friends of this enterprise*, at his residence, No. 148 East 33d-st., and he most earnestly beseeches every philanthropist and Christian to bring or send a liberal NEW YEAR'S OFFERING, that this great Church work may neither be stopped or retarded.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH.—A Watch-Night Meeting will be held in this Church, commencing THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, with a sermon, followed by a Prayer-Meeting and other interesting exercises. The friends of the cause are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

WATCH NIGHT.—THERE WILL BE PUBLIC services in the 43d-st. M. E. Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 and continuing until the new year. Sermon by Rev. HENRY J. FOX. In this service the 43d and 53d-st. churches unite.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, baby and nurse; neighborhood of the Wall-st. Ferry preferred. Address S, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH BOARD—FOR A family of six persons; a parlor and three bedrooms would be required, for the Winter; location preferred, between 8th and 30th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs.; the rooms should be desirable and pleasantly located, and the accommodations good. Address R. C., Caxton Building, No. 83 Centre-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.— Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. You will save money.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MA-chine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1862,
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TREMENDOUS CROWDS!
Immense rush of Ladies and Children to see
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
To accommodate the throng, to let
EVERY VISITOR SEE A PERFORMANCE,
The Manager has decided to give
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock;
EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
LAST DAY OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING AT HALF PAST 7,
and must then give place to other dramatic novelties.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, having deferred his trip to Europe for a short time,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,
which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ GREAT PREPARATIONS
are being made for the celebration of
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
will be given nearly
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
At each of which will be produced the wonderful Drama,
THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT;
OR, THE
VISION OF FATE,
prepared expressly for the occasion.
For full particulars, see bills and advertisements of the day.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the sole management of
J. G. COLLINS.
At PALACE MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Bone Solo; "Zanpa;" The Three Graces; Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Drinking Song, and Burlesque Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Miss Julia Gould as.........................Lucretia
Doors open at 6¾; Concert begins at 7½. [illegible]

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT.......Manager.
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager.........S. Q. STOKES.
Third Day of the Great
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.
WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 31, will be presented
All the Great Performances by the Inimitable
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC TROUPE.
EXERCISES UPON HORSEBACK,
IN MID-AIR,
AND ON THE GROUND,
BY THE GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE WAR,

NOW EXHIBITING EVERY EVENING,
At the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, at 7½, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.—GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYMERAMA OF THE WAR.—GRAND MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. Exhibitions, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25c. Children 15c.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays; same terms as on preceding years. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soirée dansante at the Academy of Music will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $85 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $390. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s and other Pianos; some fine second-hand pianos, but little used, at low prices. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church; must be able to read difficult music; salary from $150 to $200. Address CHORISTER, Station D, Bible-house.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Hon. James Brooks on the Rebellion.

He Introduces Compromise Resolutions, which are Passed.

The Democracy assembled in considerable numbers, last evening, at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association, No. 932 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, the occasion being a celebration of the fitting up of the new rooms of the Association. A brass band was in attendance, and previous to the vocal exercises, enlivened the assemblage with choice selections of music. The rooms, as newly fitted up, present a very comfortable appearance, and are situated in a section of the City quite convenient for our up-town citizens of Democratic tendencies. The National flag was draped in front of the rostrum, and behind it was hung a banner bearing the inscription, "Democratic Union Association of New-York." At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by LUKE F. COZANS, who welcomed the audience to the new rooms, and trusted that they would continue to be the headquarters of a party successful in the future as in the past. He congratulated them on the changed feeling which was now observable in favor of conservatism. He then briefly narrated the rise and progress of the Democratic Union Association, stating what they had done during the past two elections, and the exertions they were determined to make in future to bring the Northern people to a sense of their duty as citizens in this crisis of our country. After a short appeal for material aid he introduced Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who spoke substantially as follows:

Those who expected him this evening to deal in rhetorical flourishes would be disappointed. The occasion was too solemn. As the ancients, in times of peril, invoked the *Dii immortales*, so should the citizens of our country now invoke the aid of *the* Immortal God. When he last addressed the Association two proclamations were threatening, as also a war order, which were adverse to all our ideas of freedom. One proclamation substituted Provost-Marshals for civil Courts, and in effect did away with the constitutional guarantees of liberty to the citizen.

We were now in the midst of a civil war equaled only by the desolating civil wars of Rome. We, who are not of the Administration, were drawn into that war, and went into it for the support of the Constitution. We acknowledged no allegiance to the Administration, but we did acknowledge loyalty and fealty to the Constitution which had been framed by the wisdom of our fathers. By deep reading he had discovered that the great principles of liberty—the *Magna Charta*, wrung by strong arms from King JOHN of England, were condensed and embodied in our Constitution. When a convention met in South Carolina, and subsequently another in Montgomery, Ala., with the purpose of subverting that Constitution, the cry went forth throughout the whole land, "The Constitution shall be maintained;" more particularly as the enemy were supposed to be rushing on our Capital, and unless we rushed there to meet them Washington itself might be taken from us. Mr. B. then read from the President's Inaugural, in which the Chief Magistrate declared he had no right or inclination to interfere with the institutions of any State. He also recited the Crittenden resolutions. These were the official declarations of the purposes and objects of the war. This was a war for the Constitution—my war, your war, the war of all of us, and we never committed ourselves to any other war. [Loud applause.] Now, look at the reverse of the picture. On the 22d of September Mr. LINCOLN issued his Proclamation of Emancipation—one that he had no right to issue under the Constitution. Who declared ABRAHAM LINCOLN the law-making power of the United States?

A VOICE—The people.

Mr. B. continued. The people never gave him a majority of their votes. He is a minority President, and holds his office, not by the voice of the people, but in spite of the people, and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Put him out."] Mr. B. then went on to review the orders given to the army and navy regarding the carrying out of the terms of the proclamation. He denied that the army and navy could be called on to do more than carry out the civil law and the Constitution. In the days when the English people were suffering under the tyranny of the Stuarts and Tudors, the system of proclamations was in vogue; but the present Constitution of Great Britain sets these proclamatory laws at naught. Two hundred years ago the English people forbade this trampling on their rights, and it was left for this Republic and this Administration to lift from the tomb of the Stuarts and Tudors this old monarchical doctrine, and attempt to reëstablish it in a Republic which boasted of the freedom of the citizen.

The first effect of this proclamation was to disunite the North, and cement the South more strongly together. Before the issue of this proclamation victories cheered us on. Kentucky and Maryland were kept in the Union; New-Orleans was captured; Norfolk surrendered; but since then Providence has ceased to smile on our arms, as a warning to us not to depart from the path of rectitude. He denied that the proclamation was even beneficial as a war measure, as asserted in the Congressional resolutions lately passed. But these proclamations were issued in former days. Lord HOWE, Lord CORNWALLIS and Lord DUNMORE issued them in the interest of the English Government during our Revolutionary War. EDMUND BURKE, in an address to the Crown during the pendency of the War of Independence, denounced these proclamations. They did more than anything else to render the war unpopular in England, and thus in the end the British Government was compelled to acknowledge our independence. Admirals COBURN and COCHRAN, in the War of 1812, issued similar proclamations, and were similarly denounced.

Mr. BROOKS said he would not directly charge that Mr. LINCOLN, by means of this proclamation declaring all slaves free after the 1st of January next, meant to incite the 4,000,000 blacks at the South to rise in rebellion against their masters, and butcher, not only them, but their wives and children—he could not believe that any man holding the position of the President, nor any man who professed to be actuated by the principles of Christianity, or even of our common humanity, could meditate such a thing—but such would be the necessary result of carrying out the proclamation as he (the speaker) understood it. It would render the whole South a scene of slaughter, more horrible than that which has rendered so famous Hayti and St. Domingo.

Among those who are most committed against these proclamatory efforts to incite servile insurrection, is JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who declared such action no where admitted as a rightful mode of warfare. Mr. ADAMS committed himself and his Government against this emancipation of slaves in time of war. Even if he ever retracted this theory, there stands the honor and dignity of the Government committed most distinctly against thus using slaves as President LINCOLN proposes to use them. He hoped he was not only addressing this audience, but no inconsiderable portion of the Northern people, and he also hoped, some of our *quondam* countrymen of the South, with whom it was necessary to stand right on the record. We must convince them that we are making war only for the Constitution, and when the time comes that this Constitution can be subverted, and the war power is to take its place, it is a matter of indifference to us whether the Union is maintained or not, and the sooner we can get rid of such a Government the better! [Tremendous applause.] The exercise of this so-called "war power" makes the President an *Imperator*, a Czar, a CÆSAR; it is not law. No officer is obliged to obey it—no soldier in the field is bound to show any respect to it. [Great applause.] He was aware that this was strong language. At one time it would have consigned him to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. But that time is past. He deemed it his duty to say that it was utterly futile, perfectly useless, to attempt to exterminate and crush out eight millions of Anglo-Saxons. Like attempts had been made in Ireland, in Wales, but they never succeeded. Anglo-Saxons cannot be exterminated. EDMUND BURKE had said that British liberty and the British Constitution (not British arms) had subjugated Ireland. We must act in like manner. Whenever a party shall rise up here at the North, granting and holding out equality to the South, then the South will begin to be subjugated. That Constitution, that flag, is theirs as well as ours, and when we make them sure of this equality a party will rise up in the South that will put down all Secessionists there. But, he was asked, what do we mean to do? Submit to rebellion—allow rebels to rule, and, perhaps, attack our cities and homes in the North? Not at all. We wish to bring back the Government to the constitutional path, and to support it when it shall revert to the principles upon which our nation was founded. He thought this Government was mainly, established as an *exterior*, not an *interior* one. Its principal object was to make a uniform rate of tariff duties—to protect our commerce on the seas, &c. He did not propose to surrender New-Orleans, or Norfolk, or Fortress Monroe. He would go further, and if it were necessary to the peace and safety of the country, and to the carrying out of the Constitution, he would seize and hold Charleston, Mobile, Savannah and every point on the sea coast. He would tell the South that one Constitution, one country was necessary to the liberty of each section. "Divide and conquer" was the motto adopted now toward us by the monarchs of Europe, and it was time that the people, both North and South, would awake to the imminency of this crisis, and bring back the Government to the Constitutional landmarks. He liked to speak for practical purposes, and therefore he would present some resolutions to be submitted to this meeting, and to both the North and the South. He selected as a medium through which to convey these resolutions, a State which has never been alien either to the North or the South—the glorious State of New-Jersey. That State was a homogeneous one, and her voice would prove influential. He submitted the following:

Resolved, That the State of New-Jersey, through her State Government, be respectfully requested to interpose, in order to arrest the existing civil war:

1. By inviting the non-slaveholding States and the loyal slaveholding States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—to meet in Convention, in Louisville, Ky., on the —— day of February next.

2. By requesting the permission of the President of the United States to send Commissioners to Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to invite them also to meet in like National Convention; and,

3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President be requested by the State Government of New-Jersey to declare an armistice with or for such State or States as may accept this call for a National Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee be created, on the part of this Association, to present these resolutions to the Governor and Legislature of New-Jersey, and to urge upon that State that, in consideration of her revolutionary history and patriotic associations, she is entitled thus to lead in a National Convention for the restoration of the Union of these States.

Mr. BROOKS sat down, amid great cheering.

Mr. COZANS then stated that the next meeting of the Association would be held at the rooms on the evening of next Tuesday fortnight, and that it was the intention of the Managing Committee to obtain the services of distinguished speakers, so that there would be one address before the Association every week until the next campaign.

Loud cries were had here for the question on the resolutions, which was put and declared carried in the affirmative—no negative vote being called for. After giving three cheers for the resolutions and three more for Mr. BROOKS, the meeting adjourned.

MARYLAND AND THE REBELLION.

A Letter from Senator Sherman, of Ohio, to Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862.

Hon. S. T. WALLIS—*Sir:* Your letter of the 12th of December has been received.

If I was convinced by it that it was not the purpose of the Maryland Legislature, of which you was a member, to avail itself of the first safe and practicable opportunity to join the Confederates in rebellion against the United States, I would cheerfully correct what I said in the Senate of you and your colleagues. As a student of the common law, I have been taught to regard the right of personal liberty as the most sacred privilege of a freeman, never to be affected except for crime, or in the case provided by the Constitution, when the public safety is jeopardized by rebellion or invasion. If your imprisonment was not, in my opinion, within this rule, I certainly would not justify your arrest.

The language attributed to me in your quotation is not accurately reported.

I said in the debate referred to:

"So in the case of the Maryland Legislature, where the President believed that certain gentlemen were conspiring to overthrow the Government, not probably by open force, but by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature, I believe the President would have been wanting in his duty to his country if he had not arrested these men, and detained them at least until he defeated their disloyal and treasonable purpose."

Your elaborate letter no where contains any denial of the "treasonable and disloyal purpose" of the Legislature; nor is there any denial that they were conspiring the overthrow of the Government by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature; nor could I fail to be impressed with the entire absence of any avowal of loyal obedience to the Government on your part. Your letter confines the vindication of the Legislature to a citation of their proceedings to show that both Houses had early in the session voted their opinion that they had no power to pass an ordinance of secession, and that on the 14th of May had voted it inexpedient to call a sovereign convention. You add your asseveration to the truth of these facts, sufficiently proved by the record, and as I understand your letter, you pledge your personal veracity that there was no intention to pass such an ordinance.

This defence, it is apparent, is merely a technical denial of one form of arraying the State of Maryland against the United States: but it is simply the assertions of the accused party even on that point, which a few moments in altered circumstances could reverse; and unfortunately the evidence of their purpose, on the first favorable occasion, to defy the United States and resist its authority, is in the possession of the public, and, therefore, probably of the Government, corroborated by the avowed purposes of some of its members just on the eve of their election—your own among them.

I cannot state the facts affecting individual cases, and shall fortify the opinion expressed by me in the Senate by events happening since the commencement of the rebellion, leaving to the proper authorities the task of designating individuals affected by them.

On the 19th of April, 1861, when the blood of United States soldiers, shed in your streets without provocation, was still warm, a meeting was held in Monument-square, under the auspices of the Mayor, in which your participation is thus described in your city papers:

"S. TEAKLE WALLIS, Esq., was called for, and responded in a short but forcible address. Like the Mayor he counseled the people to *rely upon the authorities, who would stand by them.* He had not come to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, but had come with the Mayor at his request. It was not necessary to speak. If the blood of citizens on the stones in the street did not speak it was useless for man to speak.

He assured the meeting that his heart was with the South, and he was ready to defend Baltimore. He hoped the blood of the citizens, SHED BY AN INVADING FOE, would obliterate all party differences, and seal the covenant of brotherhood among the people."

With that speech before the people, not disavowed, which was an act of war—a formal participation in what had occurred and what immediately followed—you, on the 24th of April, with nine others, were elected to the Legislature.

The Legislature met on the 26th, and on the 27th of April—the day on which the Senate disclaimed all constitutional power to pass an ordinance of secession—*both Houses* passed, by a suspension of the rules, the first law of the session, which is as follows:

"The Mayor and City Council may and they are hereby authorized to raise and appropriate *at their* discretion, and in the modes and at the times which they may judge best, all moneys whatsoever, which they may deem necessary and proper for the defence and protection of said city, and to provide for the payment of the same by taxation or otherwise."

On the same day, standing second in the published laws, and likewise passed by a suspension of the rules, is an act to confirm and ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore there recited, appropriating *five hundred thousand dollars* for the purpose of *putting the city in a complete state of defence against* ANY *description of danger arising, or which may arise out of the present* CRISIS, the same to be expended under the direction of *the Mayor of the City.*

That money was appropriated for levying war against the United States; its avowed purpose was to resist the transit of troops over the usual and direct route to the Capital, and it was placed in the hands of those already engaged in that resistance. For, on the afternoon of the 19th of April, Mayor BROWN, at the meeting in the Square, declared that "he was a citizen of Maryland, and would protect its soil with his life," against those whom you called the invading foe.

He was, by law, a member with CHARLES HOWARD, WM. H. GATCHELL, JOHN W. DAVIS and CHARLES D. HINKS, of the Board of Police Commissioners, and *before midnight* on the 19th of April, the Mayor and Board of Police had ordered GEO. P. KANE, *their* Marshal of Police, to destroy the railroad bridges connecting the city with the Northern States, and *before daybreak all* railway communication was at an end. They had arrested the march of the troops of the United States by a warlike operation of the most decisive kind, and jeopardized the safety of the Capital and the existence of the Government.

On the same evening, before departing to execute this order, Mr. KANE, in reply to a telegram from BRADLEY T. JOHNSON of Frederick, offering troops, sent the following telegram:

"Thank you for your offer; *bring your men by the first train and we will arrange with the railroad afterward.* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and *Virginia* for the riflemen to come without delay. *Fresh hordes will be down on us to-morrow,* (the 20th.) We will fight them or die.

GEO. P. KANE."

This was posted in Frederick, with a placard as follows, signed by BRADLEY T. JOHNSON:

"All men who will go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they can. Double-barreled shot-guns and buckshot are efficient."

And JOHNSON, with what men he could get, did go [illegible] and Board of Police, on that [illegible]. [illegible] addition, a trained and armed Police Corps of six hundred men. They retained under their orders the Light Division, partly composed of enemies of the Government, commanded by Gen. STEWART, an avowed enemy, which the Governor had called out and placed under them, on the 19th, for loyal purposes. They began, on the 20th of April, the organization and arming of a volunteer force, limited only by their capacity to get men and arms, and placed it under the command of ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, and Col. HUGHES, both now in the rebel service.

On the 29th of April, it was, that the City Council appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of the city against the dangers of the crisis—that is, against what you described the day before as "the invading foe," what KANE the day before called "fresh hordes," what the law calls United States troops marching to the Capital of the nation; and it was that appropriation which the Legislature ratified, in their second act, only seven days afterward.

No time was lost in using the money. The report of the expenditures is before me; and the items will bear but one interpretation; the chief of them are for arms and ammunition, $24,174; for blankets and mattresses, $2,825; for marine and navy, (embracing hire and alterations of steamers and wages of men,) $8,461; for rations, $9,914; for pay of officers and men, $7,736; for horse and hack hire and hauling arms, $6,472; for rent of armories and repairs, $6,746. Such are some of the items for provisioning and equipping troops.

The Mayor and Board of Police bought 1,700 carbines and rifles, 4,000 pikes, 8,194 canister shot, 7,740 cannon balls, 4,956 pounds of lead, over 24,000 ball cartridges, 150,000 caps, besides other ammunition and arms otherwise obtained.

Thus armed, the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners took military control of the City; the port and the telegraph lines to Washington and Harper's Ferry, *while they cut those to the North; the running of the trains to Washington was arrested, while those to Harper's Ferry were continued:* vessels were not allowed to leave port with provisions, munitions of war, &c.

No vessel could sail unless by leave of the Board or of ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, commanding their volunteer force. This system was fully inaugurated on the 22d of April, and on that day, TRIMBLE in a note to CHAS. HOWARD, discountenanced a military parade because the "display of military will be a sorry one and calculated to dishearten our citizens," and "if represented abroad will rather invite and encourage attempts from the North *to defy us and pass through the city,*" not to *attack it.* By an order in the minutes of the Board on the same day TRIMBLE was authorized to allow the *Eastern Shore* steamer to pass, on condition of not stopping at Annapolis, where Gen. BUTLER then was; and Gen. STEWART, by letter of that date, writes to CHAS. HOWARD:

"I know not what to think of the rumor from Annapolis; but if the Massachusetts troops are on the march from that place to Washington I shall be in motion very early to-morrow morning to pay my respects to them."

During the 22d and 23d of April the telegrams and memoranda found in the office of the Board show they were in communication with KENTON HARPER, commanding six thousand rebels at Harper's Ferry; and their agent "*reported six thousand men ready to come down.*"

The letters found further show that Gen. STEWART had applied to Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, Gen. COCKE at Alexandria, and HARPER at Harper's Ferry, for arms, and had obtained the promise of 5,000 muskets. LETCHER'S letter to STEWART shows he ordered 1,000 to be sent, and 2,000 did come to the possession of the Board of Police, and were claimed by STEWART; and HOWARD wrote to JAS. M. MASON to know if he should deliver them to STEWART for the State of Maryland.

Fourteen hundred of them are now in Fort McHenry; the correspondence is in the hands of the Government officers. So open and complete was the state of war, that HUNTER, commanding the United States receiving ship in the harbor, wrote to the Board on the 23d of April, stating he had occasion to employ a steamtug in the service of the United States, and requesting them to authorize him to use one on that day in the harbor of Baltimore and the adjacent waters; and that request was *respectfully declined* by the Board.

These acts of war were fully crowned by the order of the Police Commissioners forbidding the display of the National flag, and the arrest of loyal men who refused to obey them.

The attempt which has occasionally been made to explain those acts as precautions for the preservation of the internal peace of the State, or to repel lawless incursions of armed men from the North, is unworthy of further notice. I cannot see how a candid man can be misled by them.

In this state of open war, the Police Commissioners went through the forms of an election by which, on the 24th of April, you were returned to the Legislature to represent this rebellious faction, by 9,000 votes out of 30,000—21,000 having staid at home, and no one having dared to oppose the armed rebellion, headed by the Police Commissioners!

In the flush of confident success, you and your colleagues met at Frederick, on the 26th; on the 27th you furnished the sinews of war to your confederates; and a Force bill was reported to the Senate, and passed to a second reading by 14 to 8, by which the State militia was reorganized and placed under the power of the six Commissioners, named in the bill, all avowedly enemies of the United States; the Governor was stripped of all power over it; a large sum of money was appropriated to arm and equip it; and the bill if passed would have placed the State under an absolute military despotism of the enemies of the Government, and left your loyal Government at their mercy.

But the small vote revealed the radical weakness of the rebellion in Baltimore; on the 28th the Police Commissioners began to apologize for their conduct, and put a softer color on it; the Force bill caused great public indignation; the Legislature was threatened by the loyal people of Frederick with expulsion if they dared to pass it, and on the 3d of May Baltimore added her protest and menace of resistance; and the leaders in the Legislature and their confederates out of it began to think of safety while waiting events.

The Force bill was dropped; on the 8th the Legislature passed a bill of indemnity exempting from prosecution or punishment the Mayor and Police Commissioners and *all persons who acted under their orders* in *their* effort to maintain peace and good order and *prevent further strife* on and after the occurrences on the 19th day of April, in consequence of such acts, and obedience to such orders, "and repealing all laws in force in this State at the time of said acts, so far as regards said persons and their acts."

In a word, the Legislature outlawed the United States and their soldiers!!

On the 9th, the next day, the Committee on Federal Relations presented their report and resolutions, which were adopted on the 14th; but which you very inaccurately describe as "a resolution against the expediency of even calling a sovereign Convention of the people of the State."

The resolution was, that "under *existing circumstances*" it is inexpedient to call a sovereign Convention of the State *at this time.*

The report shows a sudden variation in opinion on the subject; when you met on the 2d of April, Convention was the general wish; in less than two weeks, on the 5th of May, the Committee tell us there was an almost unanimous feeling against calling a Convention *at the present time.*

Two weeks more might, under favorable auspices, work another revolution of opinion.

"To the Committee," the report says, "the single fact of the military occupation of our soil by the Northern troops in the service of the Government, against the wishes of our people, and the solemn protest of the State Executive, is a sufficient and conclusive reason for postponing the subject to a period when the Federal ban shall *be no longer upon us.*"

That *Federal ban* might be removed at any moment by military disasters, which you were doing your best to occasion; and then the question of expediency would be solved in a different sense. For the resolution further declares the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect to announce her *resolute determination to have no part or lot, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution.*

And the reasoning of the report adds to the significance of the resolution, for it maintains that, if, as the Governor thinks, the Constitution is still over both State and General Government, "then the State of Maryland can hold no neutrality when the Union is at war!! She takes *sides against it* the instant she fails to take sides with it. Neutrality in such a case is nullification, pure and simple, and an armed neutrality is merely rebellion, and not union." Differing from the Governor, however, "the Committee have no hesitation in asserting and maintaining the right of the State, and its duty, to protest against the unconstitutional action of the Administration, and refuse obedience to its unconstitutional demands," that action being its war on the rebellious States, those demands being for troops from Maryland. That is "nullification" and "rebellion" by the confession of the report formally declared by both Houses of the Legislature.

Still, the report proceeds further to say: "The present and only possible attitude of the State toward the Federal Government is an attitude of submission, unwilling and galling submission, on the part of those who think and feel" as the Committee manifestly do.

It is frivolous to pretend that the Legislature had abandoned the purpose of calling a sovereign Convention; they merely wanted the removal of the *Federal ban* to clothe actual rebellion with the forms of popular sanction by calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. When they met on the 4th of June, they felt the "Federal ban" still on them, and adjourned from the 25th of June till the 30th.

When they again met, the "Federal ban" was still on them; but in the meantime their confederate, KANE, had been arrested by Gen. BANKS; the Police Commissioners had delivered the City of Baltimore to anarchy, and had been arrested—being men in arms, commanding armed men who had levied war on the United States. A Joint Committee of both Houses, on the 5th of August, presented a report, which left nothing for a sovereign Convention to do, and resolutions which pronounced the destruction of the bonds of the State and Federal Governments; for, with full knowledge of the conduct of the Police Board above detailed, which they had screened by a bill of indemnity, the Legislature of Maryland on the 7th of August solemnly declared the arrest of CHARLES HOWARD, WILLIAM H. GATCHELL and JOHN W. DAVIS to have been made "*under frivolous and arbitrary pretexts,* a criminal violation of the plainest and dearest rights to which American citizens are born; and pronounced those arrests "*in their bearing on the authority and constitutional* powers and privileges of the State A REVOLUTIONARY *subversion of the Federal compact.*

They dared do no more, for the "Federal ban" was still on them; but they adjourned on that day to the 14th of September, not without hope that the disaster of Bull Run might ere that day remove the "Federal ban," and allow them *safely* to end that "unwilling and galling submission," in accordance with their frequently avowed purpose and their penitent efforts.

Before that day you were arrested!

The only circumstance which could justify the President in permitting the assembling of such a body—which had already waged war against the United States, asserted the revolutionary subversion of the Constitution, and avowedly adjourned from time to time to await the removal of the "Federal ban" that it might more formally array the State in arms against the Government—would have been its *entire insignificance* or the distinguished loyalty the people of Maryland had exhibited in the elections and in raising troops. These were considerations of policy, and I am not inclined to question the President's judgment.

But the arrest was rigidly legal and in the forms of law; for Congress had authorized the President to use military power to suppress the rebellion, and he might lawfully seize any one engaged in it, or whom he might have reasonable cause to believe engaged in it.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature, of which you were one, declare that "the true and only loyalty of a free people consists in their reverence for the laws and Constitution, and their obedience to the tribunals by which they are expounded." I cheerfully concur in that definition; and those tribunals of the highest resort have declared the law as I have stated it.

The Supreme Court, by the mouth of Chief Justice TANEY, has decided that where *the established Government* has resorted to the rights and usages of war to maintain itself and to overcome unlawful opposition, "the officers engaged in its military service might *lawfully* arrest any one who, from the information before them, *they had reasonable* grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched, where there was reasonable grounds for supposing he might be concealed."

And Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the same Court, has said, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for treasonable purposes—*all those who perform any part,* however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors.

The part the Legislature of Maryland performed in the war levied in Maryland, and Virginia and the South, was neither minute nor remote; and they exposed themselves to something more than mere arrest.

Of the indignities and indecencies inflicted on you, I know nothing; if they existed, they are to be greatly regretted; but they hardly equaled those heaped by your confederates on the soldiers of the Union.

I have confined myself to designating the acts of the Legislature and their confederates, which justify the President in treating them as public enemies. I am ignorant of the opinions which you protest against being considered to have changed; nor are they material. No opinion is criminal under our law; even purposes unaccompanied by some attempt at execution, however criminal morally, are legally innocent; but *acts* of war are the objects of military suppression; and such were the acts of the Legislature of Maryland.

I regret to be obliged to admit that some arrests have been made by an abuse of military power; you are not more sensitive to those wrongs than I am, and I have striven to redress or prevent them; but, Sir, you must pardon me for saying that your arrest is not one of that character.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

JOHN SHERMAN.

New-Year's Day.

From present indications we may prophecy that New-Year's day will be more seasonably unpleasant than was Christmas. The air is chilled, the wind is more keen, and we would do well to prepare for wet pavements and a dampish atmosphere.

Money seems abundant. Everybody has piles of greenbacks with which they purchase presents for their friends, and we learn from TIFFANY, where costly jewelry and articles of *vertu* are bought; from TAYLOR, where choice delicacies for our New-Year's tables, and fancy bon-bons for our children's stockings may be found; from BALLOU, whose shirts fit closer than a brother sticketh; from this house and that dealing in all manner of trinkets and toys; from GOUPIL and SCHAUS, from BALL, BLACK & CO., and MAILLARD; from MARTIN, whose pure wines sparkle like diamonds; from one and all, that never, never did they lay in such a large stock as on this year, that never have prices ranged so high, and that never have the goods gone off with such rapidity, and never have the people been so anxious for more.

Our advertising columns teem with notices of holiday wares, and we, without particularizing, would call the attention of those to them who are in need of pretty playthings, sweet confection, dainty decorations for the approaching New-Year's, or the things of life more solid.

Preparations for the social remembrance of the New Year are more than ordinarily active. The City and County will, with accustomed liberality, provide feasts of good things for the poor under their supervision and in their charge, and we know of no good reason why, as a City, New-York should not reasonably expect, to-morrow, a Happy New-Year.

THE CHARITABLE FUND.—A sale of valuable oil-paintings for the benefit of the charitable fund of this City, is to take place this day at 11 o'clock, at the galleries of Messrs. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau street.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—At the Gallery of the Institute of the Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, Messrs. D. W. IVES & CO. sold at auction a collection of oil-paintings. Among the artists represented were Church, Hart, Rondel, Van Beest, Inman, Herring, of London, and others. The prices fetched were not large; the highest being $230 for the "Passage of the Red Sea," by SOMMER; and the lowest, $2, for a landscape by RUGGLES.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?—This is a simple question, yet for once it bothered me entirely. I had always been accustomed to telling my wife everything, but on this occasion I wished my destination to be kept secret from her. The truth was, I was going out to select for her a New Year's present. I am no great judge of woman's gear, but, riding around the Central Park, the other day, (we always ride around every day as long as the pleasant weather lasts,) she complained of the cold, and incidentally (perhaps intentionally) mentioned what a beautiful Arctic robe Mr. Kerr Flamberry had bought of KNOX for his wife. "What KNOX?" said I. "Not my hatter?" "Yes, indeed," said my wife; "the very self-same person, for Mr. Kerr Flamberry said his fur robes were as nice as his hats." So on this hint I determined to buy my wife a genuine Arctic robe—a splendid affair, silvery white, tufted and bordered. I had noticed them at KNOX'S place, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on my way to business, and thought them the very thing for a stylish winter turn-out, so was not at all sorry that my wife's inclinations had taken that direction. Under these circumstances, the question of "Where are you going?" struck me all of a heap, and I answered at random that I was going to see a sick friend, and made my exit as quick as possible. Wife looked as if she knew I was telling a fib, but I secured the robe at any rate—the handsomest in town, except a few more of the same sort which KNOX has left; and to further my peace, I bought her a skating set—hood and collar—just as good to ride in, and now I am as anxiously waiting as any child for New Year's morning.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S.—BOUCICAULT'S great drama, "Colleen Bawn," will be played afternoon and evening, for the last time, as it must then give place to other dramatic novelties. Who will fail to see it? Commodore NUTT and other novelties will be on view at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

That exquisite little creature, justly called the Queen of Beauty, Miss LAVINIA WARREN, has permitted us to furnish her friends with her Carte de Visite. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN has been so pressed for her *carte de visite* by her numerous friends that she is unable to answer them all privately, and begs to refer them to APPLETON & CO., GURNEY & SON, and FREDRICKS & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Merlin, from St. John, N. B.—Capts. S. W. Hulse, late of schr. Mary Emily; H. Ray, late of brig Cuba; Tyler, late of bark Justice Storey; S. W. Peterson, late of schr. Dolphin; J. Ross, late of Br. schr. Sir Ed. Paget, and 13 in the steerage.

[The vessels mentioned above were wrecked Oct 26, during a norther.]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon sets.... 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 40 | Gov. Island. 4 29 | Hell Gate.... 5 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Ships Webster, Norris, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; E. Hamilton, White, Cette, J. Atkins & Co.; Harpswell, Rogers, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Johnston & Co.

Barks Frances Barclay, (Br.,) Barr, Hull, John Jackson; Catharine Duckswitz, (Brem.,) Havighorst, Trinidad de Cuba, H. Bandouf & Co.; L. D. Carver, Beny, Havana, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Adelaide, (Arg.,) Sandford, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Leviathan, Hoffses, St. Johns, P. R., Wm. L. Brown & Co.; Elizabeth McLea, Jeans, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Wabash, Bigby, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Ortolan, Lord, Cienfuegos, Moore & Henry; Cypress, (Br.,) McCullough, Campeachy and Sisal, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. B. F. Reevet, Warney, Gloucester; Pennsylvania, Ladd, Norwich, H. L. Rackett; Gazelle, Greenlow, Washington, C. H. Pierson; Kitty Ann, Horton, Snow Hill; Minnie Cobb, Averill, Salem, Wm. L. Brown & Co.; J. L. Bentley, Burton, Milton, Del.; Youth, (Br.,) Kavll, Barbadoe, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Pallas, Pendleton, Rockland, Me., W. L. Brown & Co.; Empress, Farnsworth, Boston, W. L. Brown & Co.; M. H. Whifflin, Gladding, Providence, L. Kenny; Jessie, McDougall, Porto Plata, A. C. Rosser & Co.; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Pawnee, St. John, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop T. Dayton, Clock, Deals Island.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Graham, Washington, D. C., and 32 hours from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Sonora, (of Newburyport,) Browne, Penang Aug. 31, with gambier, pepper, &c., to H. P. Sturgis & Co.

Ship Parthenia, (of Newburyport,) Hinton, Calcutta Aug. 2, and Sand-Heads 5th, salpetre, &c., to order.

Bark Heimdall, (Norw.,) Norberg, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Pilot-Fish, (Br., of Liverpool,) Ledgley, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Geo. Morse & Co. Lat. 23 N., lon. 39, had a heavy gale from N.

Brig Tallulah, Plummer, Rio Janeiro Nov. 19, in ballast to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. Sld. in company with brig Mary, of and for Baltimore. The bark Warren, for Baltimore, sailed Nov. 15; the brig Pollux, hence, arrived 17th; the bark Sarah A. Nichols, Nichols, from Searsport for Buenos Ayres, arr. 20th. The Tallulah has had light winds and fine weather except on the coast.

Brig James C. Cole, (of Baltimore,) Linden, Bahia Nov. 21, with sugar to Merrill & Abbott.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Mansanilla 24 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Smith, Jones & Co. The brig W. R. Sawyer, for Boston, sailed two ds. previously.

Brig Jennie Moody, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Heale, Dublin 44 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Bermuda 12 ds., with hides to Smith, Jones & Co. The Danish bark Christopher Columbus, from St. Domingo for Europe, put in Dec. 9, in distress, having sprung aleak and lost sails.

Brig Merlin, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Vera Cruz Dec. 11, with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hill, Porto Cabello Dec. 3, and Bonaire Dec. 11, with salt to Rising & Co.

Brig Harriet, (Br., of Truro, N. S.,) Roy, Trinidad de Cuba 26 ds., with mahogany to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig J. W. Harris, of (Windsor, N. S.,) Rathburn, St. Thomas 15 ds., in ballast to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Julie, (Br.) Crowell, Savanna la Mar Dec. 6, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Passed through Caicas passage Dec. 15, in company with a bark-rigged propeller, painted black; had short topgallant masts and no topgallant yards across, and Hamburg brig Primus. The Julie had heavy gales from North with high sea during the passage, sprung bowsprit and jibboom, been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. War Steed, Smith, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Latham, Burse, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Oneida, Bowman, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. L. H. Endicott, Leeds, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Baxter, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Bogart, Alexandria 11 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Mail, Hausman, Chincoteague, with wood.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Hawes, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Julia Maria, Smith, Newport 2 ds., to Brockaway & Baker.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Terry, Fall River.

Schr. Prize Banner, Tufts, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Philadelphia, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Samuel Morris, Hoover, Milton, Del., 2 ds., with flour to S. C. Payson, Son & Co.

Schr. Fidelia, Gandy, of Philadelphia, with coal for New-Rochelle.

WIND—9 P. M., N. E., with rain.

Below.

Bark Catharina, (Norw.;) brig J. H. Elliott, from Turks Island. Also 2 ships, 2 barks and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

Steam transport Thomas Swan, Washington, D. C.

Steamers Edwin Lewis, Daniel Webster.

Ships Benjamin Adams, Elizabeth Ruger, (Brem.,) Astorian.

Barks Charles Keen, E. F. Gabian, (Brem.,) Eliza Barss, (Br.;) Eliza & Edith, (Br.,) Royal Visitor (Br.)

Brigs Mischief, (Br.,) Sea Lion.

Schrs. Richard Higgins, N. H. Dyer, Francis Currie, B. Benedict, J. Raymond.

Miscellaneous.

PILOTS FOR THE SOUTHERN COAST.—The Government is desirous of securing a large number of pilots familiar with the Southern and Gulf coasts, and although every effort has been made to obtain the necessary force, there has thus far been very little success. Applications, we learn, may be made to Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT. The patriotic may well assist in aiding the search after these desirable men. It may serve as an additional incentive to this volunteer labor, to know that there are shipping-houses in New-York who refuse certificates of service to seamen and others, who seek National employment, on the ground that the war is unjustifiable, and should be instantly ended.

The steam transports J. C. Collins and Oriole, Pier No. 13, North River, are now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, N. C. The steam transport City of Richmond, at Pier No. 12, North River, is also loading stores and ordnance for Washington, D. C.

The ship Screamer, bound to Callao, put back to Rio dismasted, and while at anchor in the harbor, was set on fire by one of the crew, but little damage was done. The incendiary was arrested by the American Consul.

Spoken, &c.

H. V. Baxter—ship, from Leghorn for New-York, lat. 32 30, lon. 74 20, Dec. 23.

Loanna—Br. brig, from Cow Bay, C. B., for Baltimore, lat. 38 25, lon. 74 50, Dec. 27.

Lady of the Lake—brig, for New-York, in lat. 33 52, lon. 74 32.

Naiad—Br. brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, 60 miles north of Cape Antonio, Dec. 13.

Sonora—ship, from Penang for New-York, 156 ds. out, lat. 34 03, lon. 75 10, Dec. 25.

White Wing—bark, of and for Philadelphia, from Porto Cabello, lat. 28 12, lon. 72 46—no date.

Zero—brig, from Turks Island for New-York, lat. 30 20, lon. 75 30, Dec. 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Porto Cabello Dec. 3, bark White Wing, for Philadelphia, to sail Dec. 10.

At Vera Cruz Dec. 11, ships Ticonderoga and Western Empire, and schr. Forest King, all hence, discharging; Brig Bremen, from New-Orleans, do.; Suwannee, for Tuspan, to load for New-York; would sail in 10 ds.

At Bermuda, Dec. 17, brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) and Henrietta, for New-York in 4 ds.; Penguin for New-York uncertain.

At Rio Janeiro, Nov. 19, bark Fannie Crenshaw, Monson, waiting; Abigail, McFarlan, do.; Ann E. Grant, Swaine, do.; brig Virginia, Bartlett, do.; (the three last barks had been sold to an English house, and the brig to a French house.) Ship Golden Cross, condemned.

At Bahia, Dec. 25, brig Clarence, from Baltimore, discharging.

BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY.
OPENED TO BE CLEANED.

AN INVENTION OF RARE MERIT!
LONG WANTED AND FOUND AT LAST.
A KEROSENE LAMP CHIMNEY EASILY CLEANED, AND WHICH WILL NOT CRACK OR BREAK FORM SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

The CHIMNEY in common use breaks from unequal expansion and contraction, caused by the upper portion becoming much more highly heated than the lower portion. This constant liability of the Chimney to be broken by being suddenly cooled or "over-heated," is entirely removed by a unique and beautiful invention, BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY, which, being made in accordance with the simple law of expansion and contraction, is found to be almost "fire-proof," as far as heating by the flame of the lamp is concerned.

The clear, positive and instantly apparent superiorities of the NEW LAMP CHIMNEY over the old style, are

1. It will not crack or break from sudden changes of temperature, or "overheating."

2. The top can be instantly removed, and the glass wiped perfectly clean in a moment *without wetting.*

3. It is shorter than the common chimney, therefore less liable to accidents, and more convenient for carrying about the house; it is of elegant proportions, and a decided ornament to the lamp, which will be found to burn with a clear, steady, and beautiful light.

It is really the ideal of perfection in a lamp chimney, and after using one for an evening, you will wonder that you could so long tolerate the old expensive style.

A "BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY" IS WARRANTED, *with ordinary care, to last just as long as the lamp on which it is used.*

Price, (with a small neat shade for common size,) zinc top, 25 cents; brass, 31 cents; silver-plated, 50 cents.

Dealers will be furnished, per express, with a *sample box* containing one half dozen chimneys, assorted styles and sizes, with circulars, colored show cards, price list, &c., on receipt of $1 25.

BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS are manufactured only by the

NEW LAMP CHIMNEY MANUFACTURING CO.
MILTON BRADLY, Treasurer.
Office and Salesroom, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City,* writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

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REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

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Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

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For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	[illegible]
31, 56, 68, drew	[illegible]
17, 31, 56, drew	[illegible]
17, 30, 38, drew	[illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address
J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.